40369

National Library of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

CANADIAN THESES ON MICROFICHE

THÈSES CANADIENNES SUR MICROFICHE

NAME OF AUTHOR/*NOM DE L'AUTEUR* JOHN BRIAN BARRY

TITLE OF THESIS/*TITRE DE LA THÈSE* AN ATTITUDE SURVEY OF WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT, SATISFACTION AND DISCONTINUITY AMONG ACTIVE AND NON-ACTIVE WRESTLERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

UNIVERSITY/*UNIVERSITÉ* ALBERTA.

DEGREE FOR WHICH THESIS WAS PRESENTED/*GRADE POUR LEQUEL CETTE THÈSE FUT PRÉSENTÉE* M.A.

YEAR THIS DEGREE CONFERRED/*ANNÉE D'OBTENTION DE CE GRADE* 1979

NAME OF SUPERVISOR/*NOM DU DIRECTEUR DE THÈSE* DR. R.G. GLASSFORD.

Permission is hereby granted to the NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA to microfilm this thesis and to lend or sell copies of the film.

The author reserves other publication rights, and neither the thesis nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

L'autorisation est, par la présente, accordée à la BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA de microfilmer cette thèse et de prêter ou de vendre des exemplaires du film.

L'auteur se réserve les autres droits de publication; ni la thèse ni de longs extraits de celle-ci ne doivent être imprimés ou autrement reproduits sans l'autorisation écrite de l'auteur.

DATED/*DATÉ* April 25/79 SIGNED/*SIGNÉ* John Barry

PERMANENT ADDRESS/*RÉSIDENCE FIXE*
29 SANDPIPER DR.
SHERWOOD PK. ALTA
T8A 0B7

NL-91 (3-74)

National Library of Canada

Cataloguing Branch
Canadian Theses Division

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N4

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Direction du catalogage
Division des thèses canadiennes

NOTICE

The quality of this microfiche is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original thesis submitted for microfilming. Every effort has been made to ensure the highest quality of reproduction possible.

If pages are missing, contact the university which granted the degree.

Some pages may have indistinct print especially if the original pages were typed with a poor typewriter ribbon or if the university sent us a poor photocopy.

Previously copyrighted materials (journal articles, published tests, etc.) are not filmed.

Reproduction in full or in part of this film is governed by the Canadian Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-30. Please read the authorization forms which accompany this thesis.

THIS DISSERTATION
HAS BEEN MICROFILMED
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED

AVIS

La qualité de cette microfiche dépend grandement de la qualité de la thèse soumise au microfilmage. Nous avons tout fait pour assurer une qualité supérieure de reproduction.

S'il manque des pages, veuillez communiquer avec l'université qui a conféré le grade.

La qualité d'impression de certaines pages peut laisser à désirer, surtout si les pages originales ont été dactylographiées à l'aide d'un ruban usé ou si l'université nous a fait parvenir une photocopie de mauvaise qualité.

Les documents qui font déjà l'objet d'un droit d'auteur (articles de revue, examens publiés, etc.) ne sont pas microfilmés.

La reproduction, même partielle, de ce microfilm est soumise à la Loi canadienne sur le droit d'auteur, SRC 1970, c. C-30. Veuillez prendre connaissance des formules d'autorisation qui accompagnent cette thèse.

LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
MICROFILMÉE TELLE QUE
NOUS L'AVONS REÇUE

NL-339 (3/77)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

AN ATTITUDE SURVEY OF WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT, SATISFACTION AND DISCONTINUITY AMONG ACTIVE AND NON-ACTIVE WRESTLERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

BY

© JOHN BRIAN BARRY

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
AND RESEARCH IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.
SPRING 1979

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled "An Attitude Survey of Wrestling Involvement, Satisfaction and Discontinuity Among Active and Non-Active Wrestlers and Contributors." Submitted by John B. Barry in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Robert G. Glassford
Supervisor

Murray Smith

Date April 19/1979

ABSTRACT

The study was an exploratory attempt to reveal why individuals become involved in the sport of amateur wrestling as a competitor or contributor and subsequently, to examine the degree of satisfaction/dissatisfaction relating to their participation in wrestling. Of central importance was the analysis of attitudes of active participants compared to the feelings of those who had discontinued active participation in order to determine and assess plausible explanations for wrestling discontinuity in the City of Edmonton.

The involvement of the athletes and contributors was examined to determine their impressions of their initial involvement, wrestling specific situations, general attitudes and their perceived/real explanations for sport discontinuity. Evaluation of the wrestler's and contributor's attitudes focused on the influence of such socio-psychological and physical variables as the importance of significant others, recognition for achievement, travel, weight loss, availability of coaches and affiliative needs.

The data was collected primarily from personal interviews which involved 12 active and 13 non-active wrestlers and 12 active and 11 non-active contributors who had been involved in amateur wrestling within the City of Edmonton since 1970. The research instrument was a 5 part questionnaire designed to investigate the previously aforementioned areas of amateur wrestling and constructed in order to

facilitate the use of interview techniques.

The findings of this study generally indicated that individuals become involved in amateur wrestling as athletes to fulfill physical and affiliative needs and are often influenced to participate by a physical education teacher or wrestling coach. Contributors become involved for a number of personal reasons including their background as a student in a wrestling course or as a former wrestler. Further, the coaches became involved to help youngsters satisfy numerous goals which they felt were important. These included the development of physical fitness in a contact activity that would benefit boys of all shapes and sizes and was, as well, a relatively inexpensive sport to operationalize.

Wrestlers expressed satisfaction with their expenses, time involved, personal coaches, absence of perceived danger from injury, physically strenuous involvement and an absence of a "win at all costs" attitude. Contributors generally indicated satisfaction with travel, physical demands, recognition from friends and lack of job interference associated with their wrestling participation. Both groups expressed a marked degree of dissatisfaction with the availability of wrestling clubs for those not associated with educational institutions. Contributors as well were found to be dissatisfied with the lack of remuneration they received for the time and effort they had invested in the sport.

A consensus was indicated by wrestlers and contributors that wrestling programs are improving in Edmonton due to an influx in the number of people involved at the coaching and administrative levels. The respondents propounded that in order for the sport to improve there must be programs initiated to expand upon the areas of coaching development and public relations.

Wrestlers and contributors expressed a number of perceived or real reasons for their discontinued involvement, the two most important of which were seen to be marital life and lack of desire. There did not seem, however, to be any apparently specific and common reason for an individual choosing to discontinue his particpation in amateur wrestling.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research represents my affiliations with those involved in reviving the sport of amateur wrestling in Edmonton. It is appreciably difficult to acknowledge all of those who in one way or another exerted influence on me to write this thesis. However, I would like to at least recognize those persons who were most instrumental in helping me compile the following pages.

First and foremost I would like to sincerely thank my advisor, Dr. Gerry Glassford for his extended encouragement, cooperation and cajolery. His painstaking assistance and meticulous intellectual contributions often provided the author with sorely needed inspiration.

Thanks are also due to Professors Jim Donlevy and Murray Smith who served on the supervisory committee. Their encouragement, humour and time were much appreciated.

Appreciation for his aid concerning statistical enquiries is also extended to Norm Freitag. I am also most grateful to Leslie McDonald and Jodi Burrows for undertaking such an ominous task as typing a thesis for the first time, and for the many hours they put in after work.

Finally, the author would like to express his gratitude to his family. To Mae and Jack who paid for their son's education with not only money, but love and understanding as well - I thank you. And of special importance to the author, was the confidence, the patience and encouragement continually expressed by his wife Pam, without whom, this work would never have been completed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER PAGE

I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM 1

Introduction to the Study 1

Statement of the Problem 3

Importance of the Study 3

Delimitations 5

Limitations 6

Definition of Terms 6

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE 8

Introduction 8

Review of Historical Data 8

Review of Studies Related to Wrestling Involvement ... 16

Review of Socio-Psychological Sport Literature 24

Participation in Sport 24

Sport Discontinuity 32

III. METHODOLOGY 36

Sample 36

Instrument Design 37

Instrument Distribution and Procedure 39

Data Analysis 40

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION 41

Introduction 41

Results 41

Overview of the Wrestler's Background 41

Wrestler Initial Involvement 43

Wrestling Situations-Wrestler Satisfaction/ Dissatisfaction 49

General Attitudes of Wrestlers 56

Reasons for Discontinuation of Wrestlers 60

Overview of the Contributor's Background 65

Contributor Initial Involvement 67

Wrestling Situations-Contributor Satisfaction/ Dissatisfaction 71

General Attitudes of Contributors 75

Reasons for Discontinuation of Contributors 79

Discussion 84

Wrestler Background 84

Wrestler Initial Involvement 84

Wrestling Situations-Wrestlers 86

General Attitudes-Wrestlers 90

Discontinuity-Wrestlers 94

Contributor Background 96

Contributor Initial Involvement 97

Wrestling Situations-Contributors 100

General Attitudes-Contributors 102

Discontinuity-Contributors 105

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 107

Summary 107

Conclusions 110

Recommendations 113

***

BIBLIOGRAPHY 115

APPENDIX A. WRESTLER WRESTLING INVENTORY 123

APPENDIX B. CONTRIBUTOR WRESTLING INVENTORY 130

APPENDIX C. WRESTLER INVENTORY RAW SCORES 137

APPENDIX D. CONTRIBUTOR INVENTORY RAW SCORES 142

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Description	Page
1.	Athlete Occupation	42
2.	Athletes Level of Education	43
3.	Average Number of Years Involvement for Athletes	44
4.	Perceived Level of Success for Athletes	45
5.	Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions to Become Initially Involved in Amateur Wrestling	46
6.	Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Little or no Importance to Wrestler Initial Involvement	47
7.	Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Importance to Wrestler Initial Involvement	49
8.	Importance of Body Contact as a Reason for Initial Involvement of Wrestlers	50
9.	Concordance Between Active and Non-Active Wrestlers Expressing Satisfaction	50
10.	Concordance Between Active and Non-Active Wrestlers Expressing Dissatisfaction	51
11.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning the Support of Friends During High School	52
12.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Tournaments after High School	53
13.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Method of Travel to Tournaments	53
14.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Amount of Media Coverage Given to the Sport of Wrestling Within their University or College	54
15.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Availability of Good Wrestling Coaches after High School	55
16.	Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Amount of Communication Received from the Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association after High School	55

17. Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with the Amount of Frustration Involved in Wrestling Practices 56

18. Most Important Reasons for Initial Involvement of Wrestlers 58

19. What Wrestlers Like Best About Wrestling 59

20. Why Wrestlers Think Wrestling Programs are Improving 60

21. What Wrestlers Feel Must be Done to Improve the Sport 61

22. Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions Contemplated/Taken to Discontinue Active Participation as a Wrestler 62

23. Significant Differences Between Groups of Wrestlers Concerning how Important Lack of Desire was as a Real or Perceived Reason for their Discontinuing Wrestling 63

24. Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Financial Situation was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling 64

25. Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Marital Situation was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling 64

26. Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Relationship with Team Members was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling 65

27. Contributor Occupation 66

28. Contributor Level of Education 66

29. Average Number of Years Involvement of Contributors 67

30. Type of Wrestling Involvement of Contributors (Past and Present) 68

31. Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions to Become Involved in Amateur Wrestling as a Contributor 69

32. Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Little or no Importance to Contributor Initial Involvement 70

33. Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Importance to Contributor Initial Involvement 71

34. The Importance of Developing a Good Physique as a Reason for Initial Involvement of Contributors 72

35. Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Satisfaction 73

36. Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Dissatisfaction 73

37. Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Satisfaction 74

38. Contributor Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning the Availability of Wrestling Clubs 74

39. Contributor Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning Communication from the E.A.W.A. 75

40. Most Important Reasons for Initial Involvement of Contributors 76

41. What Contributors Like Best About Wrestling 77

42. Contributor Attitude on Whether or not Local Programs are Improving 78

43. Why Contributors Feel that Wrestling Programs are Improving or not Improving 79

44. What Contributors Feel must be done to Improve the Sport 80

45. Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions Contemplated/Taken to Discontinue Active Participation as a Wrestler 81

46. Contributors Consideration of Age as a Perceived or Real Reason for Discontinuing Wrestling 82

47. Contributors Consideration of their Relationship with Team Members as a Perceived or Real Reason for Discontinuing Wrestling 83

48. Contributors Consideration of Marital Life as a Perceived or Real Reason for Discontinuing Wrestling 83

CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

In 1969 Alberta was considered by the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association to be the capital of amateur wrestling in Canada. The Provincial High School Championships drew representatives from over thirty teams. At this same time, wrestlers from the University of Alberta captured the team title at the Canadian Intercollegiate Association of Universities (CIAU) National Wrestling Championships. By 1974 wrestling programs in Alberta High Schools had all but disappeared. Wrestling was no longer a requisite of the school curriculum and the University of Alberta wrestlers failed to renew their status as five time defending Canada West Universities Athletic Association (CWUAA) Wrestling champions. It is clear then, that there have been numerous changes in the sport of wrestling which, in turn, have determined the range and scale of participation as well as the popularity of the sport.

The literature is replete with reference to social, political and economic societal changes. Concomitantly the sporting world has also undergone numerous fluctuations. Unfortunately, however, the body of knowledge concerning the rise and fall of sport popularity is almost totally of an historical nature.

What then, are the plausible explanations for the rise and decline in Edmonton's recent wrestling history? Were the prime initiators enthusiastic coaches, school administrators, parents or the university? Many of those closely associated with amateur wrestling questioned why young boys and men elected to become involved with wrestling during the 1970's? They questioned whether it was because of social status, desire for recognition, a need to assert one's masculinity, the enthusiasm of coaches, the stringent training regimens or the fact that individuals of various body types could participate?

Conversely, coaches had a strong interest in discovering the reasons for the decline of the sport in the early seventies? It was difficult to determine if the crux of the problem lie with the changing social values of athletes, a lack of discipline or commitment, and inadequate system of rewards for effort and invested time or the stringent physical demands of the sport? Perhaps as some people have suggested, the problem lies not with the athletes, but instead, centres around the lack of competent coaches, apathetic administrators or the lack of sufficient funds and facilities?

Coaches, wrestlers and administrators that have been involved with wrestling in the Edmonton area have been concerned with this problem for many years. Many of those involved have definite opinions regarding the state of amateur wrestling yet few have understood the complexities of the numerous problems associated with the sport.

A personal interest in the phenomena surrounding the decline in the popularity in amateur wrestling developed due to the author's involvement as a competitor, coach and administrator. The prevailing attitude of apathetic and indifferent administrators and coaches is disheartening. Therefore, it is imperative that those involved in attempting to revitalize the current trends in amateur wrestling be provided with a sound analysis of the problem areas.

The Problem

The primary purpose of the study was to explore the question as to why individuals participate in amateur wrestling, and conversely, why they discontinued participation. The variables which are thought to play an important role as motivating factors for initial wrestling involvement are considered to be as crucial as the reasons which illustrate why these individuals decide to continue within the sport or ultimately discontinue their wrestling particpation. The specific problem areas which may be identified included discovery of:

1. The major contributing reasons as to why athletes, coaches, administrators and officials initially become involved in amateur wrestling.
2. The level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction perceived by individuals who have been involved as athletes or contributors of amateur wrestling.

The study also attempted to compare:

1. The level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction between participating and non-participating wrestlers with respect to the sport of wrestling.
2. The level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction between participating and non-participating contributors with respect to the sport of wrestling.

Importance of the Study

It is essential that wrestling enthusiasts understand the various factors contributing to sport satisfaction and dissatisfaction. A variety of social, psychological and physical determinants affect the feelings, attitudes and behaviors of athletes. It is apparent therefore, that sport specific satisfaction relates directly to the degree and extent of an individual's sports participation.

> Various reasons, deeply rooted in the physical, psychological and sociological structure of each individual must be present in order to explain why one is prepared to subject himself to the brutal rigors of training and the continuous boredom of practice so that he can suffer the mental anguish and further punishment of his body in formal competition (Alderman, 1974:186).

In terms of educational value wrestling is seen by coaches and athletes alike to be of major significance. This sentiment was shared by Voltmer and Esslinger (1967) who felt that wrestling provided a laboratory setting in which emotional control was practiced, and that it was particularly valuable in arousing and offering an outlet for emotional expression. Indeed as a somewhat biased Masin points out regarding wrestling in the United States, "There's only one 'fastest growing varsity sport', and it happens to be wrestling" (1965:5).

The Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association proudly proclaims, with however questionable justification, that amateur wrestling is the fastest growing sport in Canada. Although the amount of wrestling involvement does seem to be increasing in some provinces there is significant concern regarding the decrease in wrestling participation in other provinces and especially in Alberta. This has led to the perplexing situation where the "elite" athletes in some provinces have had very little competition to attain their status. Naturally as the discrepancies between the number of participants involved in each province becomes greater there is a subsequent and proportional difference in calibre between the elite athletes of each province.

The importance of this research, therefore, is to delineate the major problem areas within amateur wrestling from the perspective of those who have been involved in the sport. Discovery of the factors relating to the questions of who becomes involved in amateur wrestling and why they become involved may enable wrestling enthusiasts to broaden the base of participation in the sport. This study will, therefore, attempt to give a clear indication of what must be done to reimplement and restructure programs in order to revitalize the sport in Edmonton.

Delimitations

1. The sample of subjects was drawn from a list of individuals who had participated in amateur wrestling for a period of at least three years since 1970 in various capacities as an active coach, administrator, or wrestler and in regular programs involving amateur wrestling in Edmonton.
2. The wrestler respondents were selected by their respective coaches and determined to be representative of their teams.
3. The sample of subjects was limited to 12 active wrestlers, 13 non-active wrestlers, 12 active contributors and 11 non-active contributors.
4. The study was conducted over a period of three months by means of personal interviews where possible and in some instances by mail questionnaire. An exact replica of the survey was given to the

interview and mail questionnaire respondents.

Limitations

1. The study was confined to amateur wrestling within the City of Edmonton, Alberta. Generalizations may, therefore, not be applicable to other areas.
2. The study was limited by the reliability and validity of the instruments used. Instrument pre-testing and a pilot study were carried out to reduce such limitations.
3. The sample was drawn from an incomplete population due to the fact that many individuals who at one time had been involved in wrestling could no longer be traced.
4. The results are limited in their generalization due to the complexity of the task of remembering past situations and the interplay of the variables which made it impossible to ascertain whether all potential operative variables were analyzed.
5. The results are limited by the fact that the survey administrator was involved in amateur wrestling and hence could have influenced the response patterns of both wrestlers and contributors.

Definition of Terms

Wrestling Club: A social group where wrestlers other than those belonging to teams of educational institutions may enjoy a physical and social affiliation with other wrestlers.

Contributor: This category included wrestling supporters who worked as coaches, administrators and officials of amateur wrestling programs.

Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA): The Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association is the national sports governing body of wrestling which is organized to promote the sport of amateur wrestling a[illegible] national and international level.

Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association (AAWA): The Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association is the provincial sports governing body which was formed in 1974 to meet the needs of those involved in amateur wrestling within Alberta.

Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association (EAWA): The Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association is the local organization formed to promote amateur wrestling within the city of Edmonton.

Weight Loss: A technique used by amateur wrestlers in an attempt to gain advantage over opponents by losing weight in order to compete in a lower weight class. This sometimes painful process of "making" or "cutting" weight can be harmful to the athlete both physically and psychologically.

Active Wrestler: A wrestler or contributor who, at the time of the study was competing or contributing to the sport of wrestling in a personal way.

Non-Active Wrestler: A wrestler or contributor who has discontinued active involvement within the sport for at least one year.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

The review of literature is presented in this chapter to focus upon three areas which are seen to have particular relevance to the present study. The first section discusses amateur wrestling within an historical framework. The following section will deal specifically with the literature related to wrestling involvement. The third section will focus upon the socio-psychological reasons for involvement within a sporting environment.

REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DATA

In order to give this study an historical frame of reference an attempt has been made to review briefly the origins of the sport within society, Canada and the city of Edmonton.

"The first great empires of the world developed around the Mediterranean, in the valleys of the Nile and Euphrates, and in India and China. Wrestling was to be found in all of these empires" (Kent, 1969:9).

Wrestling was one of the most popular kinds of duel in ancient Egypt and was regarded as a means of increasing physical fitness. Abdou (1973) states that; "For military purposes, running, jumping, wrestling, mock fights and other activities contributing to strength and agility were included in the program of training in the castles" (1973:60).

Archaeological investigations have turned up supporting evidence dating back over 5,000 years. One of the more revealing searches centered around the tombs carved into the mountains near Beni Hasen on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt. Several hundred paintings, wall carvings, and hieroglyphics depict wrestlers demonstrating very nearly all the holds and positions currently in vogue. "The ancient Egyptian wrestling match was a tough manly sport, which, because of its free style, can be compared to the modern American catch-as-catch-can" (Touny, 1969:16).

Tournaments were held on many "Great Wrestling Grounds", and the often naked fighting was usually accompanied by challenging shouts and exclamations. At its peak, during the predynastic and pharaonic dynasties, wrestling had been systematically and scientifically developed to a high degree, however, it seems to have lost its appeal to the Egyptian aristocracy during the New Kingdom period. "Pictures of wrestling grounds are no longer to be found in this period, so that there were also fewer pictures of wrestling pairs" (Touny, 1969:19).

Heedless of its decline in spectator appeal, Touny indicates that the sport continued to flourish as is shown both by Herodutus' report on the contests in Akhimim and by later remarks by Plato (1969:21). In addition, accounts of wrestling matches in Babylonia and Assyria date back to over 2,000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ (Kent, 1969:11). As well, although the evidence of wrestling in Crete is not conclusive, a vase discovered near Hagia Triada, dating back to 1600 BC, partially obscures "a part of what is generally considered to be two wrestlers" (Palmer, 1973:73).

The most famous representation of wrestling in the Sumerian civilization appears in the 3rd millenium BC. It is a copper statuette of two wrestlers locked in a familiar stance (Palmer, 1973). There is also a famous reference to the sport mentioned in The Old Testament where one reads, "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of day" (Kent, 1969:13).

That wrestling was also performed in ancient Persia is evidenced by a stamp seal depicting two nude wrestlers, and according to Rajagopalan (1973), wrestling and archery were the two most outstanding sports rivalling each other in popularity in early Indian times.

The Etruscan civilization also boasted combative sports. "Perhaps the most famous wrestling scene is depicted in Tomba degli Auguri. In this representation, two wrestlers are engaged in a match, apparently competing for a prize of three bowls" (Howell and Sawula, 1973:84).

The Chinese developed a style of wrestling known as "Chiao Li", prevalent in the age of Ch'in. The military minded Japanese altered the styles to include kicking and boxing, leading to the development of such present day sports as judo, karate, aikido and sumo. As time progressed, the derivatives of the aforementioned disciplines multiplied to become representative of the societies in which they were practiced. The development of wrestling undoubtedly occurred simultaneously in a number of cultures in which tradition and local custom were reflected in adaptations reflecting an altering system of values. The changing emphasis from a military survival skill to a sport skill or training regimen provides an example wherein a change of objective calls for an adaptation of technique. Regardless of the origins and unique styles, amateur wrestling began its climb into international prominence with the advent of the modern Olympics. This in turn prompted an interest in the sport amongst the Canadians.

The wrestling that has developed in this country may be accredited to a great extent to immigration. "Prominent among the amusements of Canadian men were wrestling contests in the later nineteenth century, often held in conjunction with the "frolics' or 'bees'" (Howell and Howell, 1969:10).

The majority of literature in the early Canadian wrestling annals, although interesting enough in its own right, dealt mainly with the professional aspects of the sport which was by far the more exciting activity to the sprawling, brawling spectators of early Canada. "Much of wrestling's appeal through this period could be attributed to the flamboyant personalities involved in the sport" (Howell and Howell, 1969:122). Therefore, the fun and thrill of a savage fighting exhibition did little to enhance the image of the amateur wrestler. Perhaps life was difficult enough without a boy tormenting himself with the rigorous hardships demanded by attaining mastery of such a sport. Since there was no need for survival skills, few coaches, insufficient facilities, minimal spectator appeal, and little true interest, it is surprising that the sport managed to survive in Canada at all. Amateur wrestling did survive, however, due to the efforts of a few clubs scattered throughout the YMCA's and universities of the country. The YMCA's are seen to play a important role in the development and promotion of amateur wrestling in Canada for they became training grounds for professional and amateurs alike. They also were responsible for the organization of provincial and national championships and "as early as 1908 Canada achieved acclaim, when A. Coté won a bronze medal in the bantamweight division of competition at the Olympic Games" (Howell and Howell, 1969:327). Four other wrestlers, Letchford, Stockton, Triffinov and Schleimer also won Olympic medals for Canada during the formative years of the sport. However, as is seldom mentioned, these international events often attracted only those who could afford to participate. In many instances there were only two or three wrestlers in any given weight class. The mere fact of their presence often made them automatic medal winners by abdication. When the results are viewed in this light, Canada's threat to international wrestling superiority has been minimal at best. Howell and Howell (1969) more recently discussed wrestling in Canada. "In the late forties and fifties, amateur wrestling gained considerable popularity in Canadian universities and schools. This growth coincided and perhaps was precipitated by a similar development in the U.S.A." (1969:328). Indeed, by 1976, Canada had placed amongst the top ten teams at the Olympic Games and had dominated the 11th Commonwealth Games hosted by the city of Edmonton. Here the Canadian wrestlers won more medals per capita than any other group of athletes at the 1978 Commonwealth Games where they amassed a total of six gold and three silver medals from a possible total of ten.

On a more local level and of particular interest to the present study, the Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association (EAWA) was formed in 1964 by a group of local physical educators. Eurchuk (1974) indicated that:

> An election of officers took place with Alex Romaniuk elected President. This was a general meeting of all people in Edmonton interested in wrestling. It was conducted in Larry Shelton's office with about eight people in attendence (1974:1).

The University of Alberta also played a significant role in the development of amateur wrestling in Edmonton, "The Wrestling and Boxing Club which was organized during the first term of 1911-12 proved to be a predominant factor in athletics..." (The Gateway, 1911: 31). In fact a number of prominent local wrestling enthusiasts indicated that university coaches such as Alex Romaniuk, Gino Fracas and Albert Taylor were the primary motivating factors responsible for the growth and development of amateur wrestling in Edmonton.

It is significant to note at this point the initial financial donation which purchased the Amateur Athletic Union membership for the EAWA was received from the more established Edmonton Professional Boxing and Wrestling Commission. The donation totalled $40.00 dollars and a few months later, in 1965, the Commission again donated $125.00 to help a City of Edmonton team finance their participation in the Provincial Championships held in Calgary (EAWA:1965). By 1972 the executive had developed to a point where the expenses for the year were $2,437.00 and minutes of the 1978 EAWA executive meetings showed an expenditure of over $5,000.00 (EAWA:1978).

A large proportion of the money that was raised and spend during this time period financed travelling to and hosting of various tournaments. Although the senior high school interscholastic wrestling program was initiated in 1964 and was won by Jasper Place High School, the first of a chain of many large wrestling tournaments held in

Edmonton was that of the 1965 Little Olympics. This was a regional tournament which attracted 195 athletes and was staged as a prepatory competition for the upcoming 1968 Olympic trials which were held at the University of Alberta. Michael Eurchuk (1977) revealed that 1969 was possibly the most active and exciting year in Edmonton for wrestling enthusiasts. The Edmonton high school championships drew representatives from 15 teams and involved 159 wrestlers. Discussion regarding the formation of a high school provincial championships was initiated and a team of wrestlers travelled to Arizona for competition with a number of Phoenix high schools.

The city of Edmonton gained a great deal in terms of international sports prominence when it hosted and sponsored the 1970 World Wrestling Championships. It has been suggested that this was the largest single sport event to ever be undertaken by Canada at that time. Over 370 competitors from 42 countries, many of whom were Olympic or World Champions, competed at the University of Alberta Arena at a cost of $131,437.00 (EAWA, 1970). Unfortunately, however, from a promoter's viewpoint, the championships were seen as a disappointment because the arena was seldom filled to capacity (Jones, 1970).

It would appear then, that amateur wrestling in the city of Edmonton had prospered to the extent that the city was considered by many to be the centre for wrestling in Canada. As Eurchuk states;

> At present in Edmonton the Public School system has made wrestling a core activity in the Physical Education program at the Junior and Senior High School level. This means that approximately 8,000 - 9,000 students receive instruction at the grade school level. In competition at present we have approximately 900 wrestlers (1971:1).

By 1972, however, the decline in the local popularity of wrestling reached critical proportions. Commenting on the wrestlers at the 1972 Canadian Championships, Don Watts stated:

> The greatest disappointment about the Alberta team was the poor showing by the junior competitors. This could be due to a number of possible factors, either the quality of junior wrestlers and the coaching available to this age group in Alberta has deteriorated or the quality of junior wrestling in Alberta has remained at a standard level while great improvements have been made in the junior programs in other provinces (Watts, 1972:1).

Referring to the 1972 Annual General Meeting of CAWA, Eurchuk wrote to Barry Nye, then president of the Association to discuss his reactions. "The Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association, for a variety of reasons, ... has not only failed to develop during the past few years, it has, in my opinion, gone backward" (Eurchuk, 1972:2). Eurchuk continued by stating;

> I believe that a misdirection in our efforts is the root problem of the stupidity that was the Annual Meeting. Axe-grinding, provincialism and political back-biting has driven many good workers out of our sport both nationally and provincially (Eurchuk, 1972:2).

Over the next two years the former impetus of the wrestling movement was lost. Coaches continued to lose interest and by 1973, the Edmonton high schools dropped wrestling as an interscholastic sport. Once again amateur wrestling promoter Eurchuk seemed to have a grasp of the situation when he wrote in the AAWA annual report;

> The major single problem faced in Alberta is perhaps unique. The high number of transfers of wrestling people out of our province in recent years, and the high involvement of many of our key people in both National and

> International wrestling efforts had led to a weakening of our local bodies. At present the 'grass roots' level of our sport must become our primary concern (Eurchuk, 1972:1).

Unfortunately, for those actively involved in the sport, Eurchuk's analysis of the status of amateur wrestling was only too correct and by 1974 the system collapsed to the point where only two high schools in Edmonton boasted a wrestling team.

In conclusion, it would seem fair to point out that wrestling has managed to survive and in fact flourish in many parts of the world. Canada's wrestling involvement has been characterized by sporadic international success but currently enjoys a ranking amongst the top ten wrestling countries in the World (Olympic Results, 1976). To understand wrestling involvement one must consider a number of environmental factors. Therefore, the foregoing literature alluded to the fluctuations in the popularity of amateur wrestling from the past to the present. To observe and interpret the possible reasons for the decline in wrestling's popularity in the City of Edmonton is therefore one of the key issues of the present research.

REVIEW OF STUDIES RELATED TO WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT

Historians have suggested that wrestling must be one of the four oldest sports of the world steeped as it is in antiquity along with the skills of throwing, running and jumping. It has outlined numerous other sport disciplines due to an amazing adaptability process which has enabled wrestling to meet the changing needs of different societies.

Raiko Petrov, (1977) former President of the Bulgarian Wrestling Federation, has attempted to explain the social role that wrestling plays in contemporary society. He feels that wrestling will always retain its importance regardless of difficulties arising through social adjustments because it;

> . . . significantly affects the development and shaping not only of the body but also of the personality of the individual. We can expect that the historical and traditional role of wrestling 'to make man a man', will acquire an ever increasing importance in our times characterized by hypodynamics and a widespread desire to live a comfortable life (Petrov, 1977: 8).

Amateur wrestling in this country is confined almost exclusively within educational institutions. For the most part the proponents who expound upon the virtues of this sport are primarily teachers/ coaches. The approach they have taken to rationalize the significance of wrestling involvement has been one ostensibly geared towards an emotional and intuitive approach to promotion rather than one based on fact. For example, a statement made by the United States Naval Academy states;

> Owing to its rigorous nature, wrestling not only provides a fine mental tonic toward development of an aggressive attitude, but it is unexcelled as a means of acquiring physical efficiency, coordination, poise and effective use of the body (1950:7).

There are many purveyors of such values as evidenced by the words of Watts quoting Spiedel and Swartz who feel that wrestling is an excellent sport because it promotes the following;

a) individual initiative
b) mental alertness and physical toughness
c) body control under combat conditions
d) courage and physical efficiency to carry on
(Watts, 1971:1).

Keith (1968) feels that wrestling is "one of the few activities which offer youth an opportunity to return to the spirit of rugged individualism" (1968:1). In the same vein, Stone (1950) discussed wrestling as being a sport that "has often been singled out by coaches, physicians and athletic directors as being superior to all other forms of athletics for achieving a symmetrical physical development" (1950:2). He goes on further to state;

> It must not be construed from this, however, that wrestling is a sport which can be indulged in and enjoyed only by the strong and rugged . . . Since wrestling is such an excellent means of physical development, almost any weak or underdeveloped individual can build a powerful, graceful body equipped with a strong heart and adequate lungs. All that is needed is a lively interest, supplemented by conscientious training under a competent instructor (Stone, 1950:2).

Perhaps the most recent factual and comprehensive list of reasons why amateur wrestling should be introduced to youngsters was formulated by Garvie (1975) who felt that amateur wrestling had considerable value due to the following reasons;

> (a) caters to boys of all sizes as weight classes have been established for light-weight (very small boys) to heavy-weight (large heavy boys).
> (b) elaborate facilities are not needed as a normal classroom will do or a lawn surface.
> (c) equipment is not necessary thus making it an inexpensive sport.
> (d) all boys have had previous experience before entering school and their play wrestling can be put into a problem solving form. A new competitive sport is also introduced and included with it is made meaningful through examination of history.
> (e) fitness objectives of strength, endurance, balance, flexibility are outcomes.
> (f) it is natural for humans to have physical contact with each other and it can be done under conditions of fun and play.
> (g) young boys often tustle and concern for the

safety of others as well as learning how to work in cooperation with a partner is taught.

(h) how to accept success and failure is an important objective.

(i) a degree of self-confidence is instilled in the participants.

(j) this activity is easy to teach at the elementary level by either a male or female teacher making it ideal for the unskilled classroom teacher who desires to include physical activities particularly in the small schools.

(k) this activity is safe as no dangerous holds are allowed, no dangerous equipment is used and no stand-up wrestling is allowed in elementary school.

(l) for those participants who excell, district meets have been organized which always have a further education value.

(m) wrestling is an activity in which hearing and sight handicapped people can take part at very little or no disadvantage.

(n) there are many possibilities for this activity in the education and fitness of learning disabled children.

(o) wrestling is an excellent actvity for off season of other sports such as hockey, football, etc. The upper body development is a primary reason (Garvie, 1975:2).

Certainly physical parameters are of prime importance when discussing wrestling involvement. Taylor (1975) postulated that "in all likelihood athletes engaged in the sport of wrestling partially because of their physical stature" (1975:2).

By evaluating wrestling on the basis of weight classes many youngsters may participate in wrestling because the physical differences are minimized as in no other sport. Indeed, if one were to enquire of coaches their prime physical and psychological requisites for success the list would become endless. Umbach and Johnson (1960) upon considering the evidence, indicated that "there is no standard build that indicates a champion" (1960:80). In effect there appears to be no inherited characteristics which are prerequisites for wrestling success. Perhaps, then, wrestling skill may be a pure factor independent and uncharacterised by particular measureable traits.

Rasch and Hunt (1960) investigated the motivations for wrestling involvement and have suggested that man might participate in wrestling as a means of satisfying latent homosexual tendencies. Their hypothesis was not substantiated, indeed it was demonstrated by Fulton (1948) that wrestlers exhibited higher masculinity traits than track men.

Wrestling coaches seem to have an intuitive belief that there are apparently a number of psychological characteristics important to one's participation in amateur wrestling. Insofar as the evidence reveals a number of the compelling claims have proven to be frustratingly contradictory. If, however, a review of amateur wrestling is made from a sociological perspective, some interesting studies come to light. In an attempt to reveal a possible correlation between different sporting activities and social class, Luschen (1963) discovered that 77% of those wrestlers investigated were from families designated as lower middle class (1963, 74-93). Young (1960), Simone (1953) and DuWors (1973) concluded that wrestling champions were enlisted in disproportionate numbers from the lower social class.

In a study involving athletes at the 1971 Canada Games, a number of pertinent factors regarding wrestling involvement were recognized by DuWors (1973). He found that these athletes were first influenced to participate;

(a) high school coach	(49%)
(b) by friends	(16%)
(c) by a university coach	(9%)
(d) by a local club	(9%)
(e) by their parents	(7%)

DuWors (1973:7).

None of the wrestlers sampled felt that initial involvement was self initiated. DuWors also discovered that eighty-two percent of those athletes tested were from towns of less than 250,000 people. His findings revealed that 58% of all wrestlers studied received training at school. This figure is substantially lower than the 87% figure used in a recent survey by the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (Descent, 1977).

Perhaps one of DuWor's most important findings with respect to his study on Canadian athletes was his rankings of reasons for involvement in wrestling. In order of importance to wrestling these were as follows:

1. Fun of doing sport for itself;
2. Enjoyment of competition;
3. Physical fitness and health;
4. Friendships;
5. Trips;
6. To look better;
7. Excitement;
8. Enjoyment of fair play;
9. Inner sense of superiority;
10. To get ahead;
11. Relief from daily tension;
12. To be outstanding in school or community;
13. To see name in print;
14. Family tradition; (DuWors, 1973:38).

It would appear, then, that youngsters participate in the sport for numerous reasons. In point of fact amateur wrestling for the most part, has established itself in many North American centres, and continues to grow in popularity, thus little negativism seems to permeate the literature. Wrestling advocates pride themselves on statistics such as "there were over 280,000 high school wrestling competitors in the United States in 1973" (Boring, 1973:14). Few writers have therefore taken the time to point out problem areas and plausible reasons for dissatisfaction within the sport. Petrov noticed that the development of contemporary wrestling has encountered difficulties of the following nature;

> 1. Due to the development of science and technology, wrestling is constantly losing ground as a means of fighting.
> 2. The attitude towards life of some young people is such that they are not ready to cope with the very high requirements of the contemporary training of this sport.
> 3. Actual competitions do not always show the true dynamics, beauty and content of wrestling.
> 4. Scientific analyses of wrestling and publicity for starting training at a very young age are insufficient (1977:12).

Clayton (1970) concurs with these sentiments when he says "competitive wrestling makes many demands upon an individual. . . . Becoming a member of a team is a commitment that many boys are unwilling to make. Only the most competitively minded are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices" (1970:7).

Boring has suggested that "wrestling is so demanding that no one can perform well without great effort and the effort will not be exerted unless the participant realizes a need, either consciously or subconsciously, to work that hard" (1975:36).

Interesting observations were made by wrestlers in a survey conducted by the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association. The athletes summarized the major problems facing them as;

1. a need for more trained coaches and officials
2. a need for increased international exposure
3. better and increased public relations (Nye, 1972:7).

Another problem which faced the surveyed athletes involved in wrestling was succinctly stated by Ekfelt (1956) who felt that excessive weight reduction by wrestlers was one of the prime target areas of amateur wrestling critics (1956:10). Rasch (1964) concurs that "certainly most wrestlers heartily dislike the process but appear quite willing to utilize it in order to secure the advantages which it may give them or to protect themselves against opponents who seek such advantages" (1964:43).

It is also of importance to analyze another limiting factor to the growth of amateur wrestling. As Boring states, "without question, the greatest single deterrent to complete maturation of wrestling has been the dearth of qualified instructors" (1975:45).

It is understandable that the technical complexity of the sport is proportional to the lack of competent coaches and subsequently its growth rate has remained slow. This does not, however, bear upon the question of why coaches or officials discontinue their participation.

In the only major wrestling survey in Canada it was found that coaches generally felt that;

1. the major problem to coaches was lack of adequate financial backing.
2. facilities and time were felt to be serious secondary problems.
3. more emphasis must be placed on the high school and club level.
4. the promotion side left much to be desired

including more and better quality tournaments, greater number of people involved, more clinics and additional funding.
5. information from the National Association does not filter down to the coaching levels (Nye, 1972:9).

REVIEW OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SPORT LITERATURE

Participation in Sport

> Each person, who participates in sport, actively or passively, has his own distinctive interests, needs, pleasures and motivations. Sport means different things to different people and no complete formula exists which can tell us everything we want to know about the individual participant. Rather, we must delve into a complex, nebulous, and often intangible structure of potentials, abilities, skills and capacities, if we are to begin an understanding of man performing in sport and physical activity. We must realize perforce that the psychological needs, in particular those which participation satisfies, are many and quite varied. That sport may represent a man's response to the challenges of nature, that it may be a sublimation of survival activities, or that it may represent an acceptance means of dealing with aggressive impulses, are just a few that could be mentioned (Alderman, 1974:11).

Important to understanding the reasons for man's involvement in sport have been the investigations of authors such as Miller and Russell who imply that;

> . . .no single theory, philosophy, or observation can be credited with the creation of a coherent metaphysical or motivational scheme in which to place the significance of man's reasons for participation in sport (1971:3).

Certainly no single explanation of sport participation is legitimate for all individuals. As Boyle suggests however, " . . . interest in sport is in a large measure the end product of a number of impersonal factors; industrialization, immigration, organization, increased leisure and income, commercial promotion and upper class patronage" (1963:3).

Numerous authors have attempted to hypothesize the psychological determinants of man's sport participation. Antonelli, for example, feels that athletes may choose to enter into sport because "sport is conceived as a means of making easy sentimental conquests, achieving authority or of attaining wealth, fame, social importance and security" (1970:34). An athlete's perception of anticipated rewards therefore may make the cost of personal sacrifice seem inconsequential.

Jersild discusses sports involvement in a slightly different manner. He feels that whether or not a boy enters into sports is influenced by "his willingness to rub elbows with others, his ability to enter easily and freely into social contacts, his aggressiveness, his willingness to face the possibility of being roughed up a bit" (1971:277).

Tutko and Bruns take a much more simplistic view of the situation of sports interest. Their contention was that "if left to their own devices most youngsters take up a sport just to be with their friends and to have fun . . . .Their greatest achievement in fact, is simply to belong, to be a member of a team or club" (1976:53).

Many athletes seem to have neither the inclination nor ability to discover their own personal reasons for participating. Tutko and Richards succinctly discuss an athlete's sporting participation in terms of self analysis;

> The athlete should make an effort to understand why he is playing. "Love of sport" would seem to be the obvious reason, but this is not always the case. There may be many other reasons for playing and dealing with them honestly could be painful. For example, there may be outside forces that form the real basis for his participation. The real reason may be to 'please Dad', to impress his girlfriend, or because he comes from an athletic family and he is expected to follow in their footsteps. Also, there may be very personal reasons for participating, such as the recognition he receives from his classmates, or the popularity he enjoys from belonging to a team. One fact, however, must be recognized: If the reason for playing is something less than dedication to the sport, the degree of intensity will probably be impaired. To reach his potential the athlete must be willing to make a very strong personal commitment (1972:2).

Research into sport participation and the individual's environment has been conducted by Frost (1971), Dickinson (1976), and Orlick (1972). Frost concluded that "family environment and socio-economic status influence both the opportunities for and the psychological attitudes towards sports as individuals develop into adulthood" (1971:164). Taking the approach that behavior is environmentally formed, Dickinson reviewed sport's involvement in Skinnerian terms. His contention was that when an individual participates in sport either his "behavior (environmentally shaped) has been reinforced in the past and is now gradually undergoing extinction or the behavior is still receiving some kind of reinforcement" (1976:25).

Motivation, when discussed in terms of participation or non-participation is seen to play an integral role in determining activity stimulation. A number of those aspects of motivation which are seen to have particular relevance for cognizance of the motivational behavior of an individual's participation in sport are referred to by Tolman (1938). Hull (1943), Freud (1943), Hull and Lindzey (1970), Birch and Veroff (1966), and Alderman (1974).

Birch and Veroff (1966) formulated four terms of reference in order to identify sources of effects on goal-directed behavior. Their categorizations included availability, expectancy, incentive, and motive.

They feel that these determinants of action or relatively independent tendencies towards physical activity will result in an individual being motivated towards a course of action.

Tolman (1938) felt that motivation was determined by some form of deprivation schedule of an organism. Hull (1943) believed that specific drives were resultant from the existence of biological deprivations and to intense stimulation.

Freud (1943) discussed the processes which influenced man's behavior in terms of the instinctual forces of life, sex and death. He believed individuals ascribed to a course of action in order to gratify their pleasure seeking instincts.

Alderman (1974) in examining Hull and Lindzey's theory (1970) noted that if instincts were viewed as persistent internal stimuli that they would possess the characteristics of a source, an aim, an object and an impetus. Utilizing the above theories, Alderman (1974) proposed that people do not necessarily participate in sport solely because of their instinctual and unconscious needs. Rather, he felt that "it is important for one to realize that the conscious deliberation or free will of the person reinforced or initiated by some general secondary drive is probably closer to the answer (1974:201).

Motivation thus becomes a combination of both conscious and unconscious instincts, needs and drives as well as a function of what one expects to gain from participation in sport.

Birch and Veroff (1966) and Alderman (1974) also discussed the motivation of an individual to participate in sport in terms of the strength of various incentive systems which operate within the person. Generally speaking, they felt that perceived positive or negative consequences of their actions contribute to an athletes's participation or non-participation. These incentive systems seem to include the areas of affiliation, power, achievement, aggression, independence, sensitivity and curiosity. They believe that all individuals participate on the basis of the strength of those incentives which are most important to that individual. Subsequently, some of the aforementioned incentives were itemized in the present study to determine how these motivating factors related to participation.

Vanderzwaag (1972) included many of the above incentives within a socio-psychological perspective. He discussed eight domains which he felt were the primary reasons for participation in sport. These areas included cultural demand social theory, outlet for agression, surplus energy, physical values, general incompetence, pursuit of excellence, and stimulating form of recreation.

Inherent in the research of game theorists is the belief that sport as an outgrowth of the phenomenon of play is a highly personal and complex system of action. Categorizations of a conceptual nature dealing with the role of man's participation in games have been attempted by Callois (1961), Kenyon (1968), Glassford (1970), and Stevenson and Nixon (1973).

Callois (1961) classified an individual's involvement in games according to a predisposition towards Agon (competition), Alea (fate), Mimicry (disguise) or Ilinx (pursuit of vertigo). He identified a characteristic style of games that he named ludus which exemplifies current definitions of sport.

Kenyon (1968) proposed that participation in physical activity could be categorized according to six subdomains. The independent components included physical activity as a social experience, as a health and fitness factor, as the pursuit of vertigo, as an aesthetic experience, as a recreational experience and as a competitive experience.

Stevenson and Nixon (1973), also attempted to unravel the "conceptual chaos" which surrounds the area of social functions and sport. They isolated what they believed to be the five basic social functions of sport which included the socio-emotional function, socialization, the integrative function, the political function and the social mobility function.

A number of writers have attempted to discuss the importance of the "significant others" who have effected participation. In a more modern era several authors including Orlick (1972), DuWors (1973), Edwards (1973) and Eitzen (1974) felt that families, friends and coaches were instrumental in an individual's initial involvement in sport.

DuWors (1973) found that less than 2% of his sample of top Canadian athletes were first influenced in their decision to participate in sport by mass media influence. Indeed, he discovered that 93% of the males interviewed reported that families, friends and coaches first influenced their initial involvement in a particular sport.

Orlick (1972) and Orlick and Botteril (1975) claim that environmental factors play an important role in determining a youngster's participation in sport. They identified three major factors within the environment of a child which appeared to account for his involvement. These were: (a) the significant sport role models which were available to the child, (b) the positive expectancies the child had regarding his participation and, (c) the sport-related positive reinforcement contingencies to which the child was exposed.

Athletes have been asked often why they participate in sport. DuWors found that outstanding Canadian athletes perceived their most important reasons for participating to be "enjoyment of competition, fun of doing sports itself, physical fitness and health, friendship and excitement of the sport" (1973:36).

The notion that individuals participate in sport as a means of attaining social status have been demonstrated by Coleman (1961), Friesen (1969), DuWors (1973) and Eitzen (1974). Coleman contended that;

> The fundamental competition in a high school is neither for grades, nor for athletic achievements; nor any other such activity. It is a competition for recognition and respect - the elements of which status is composed (1961:143).

Coleman (1961) also postulated that athletics dominated school life regardless of environmental factors. He concluded that membership in the school's elite group was based on athletic achievements and that being an athletic star was the most important attribute for male popularity.

Eitzen (1974) reconstructed Coleman's study and discovered that a fifteen year time span accounted for little change in the views of high school students towards sport and athletic status in the United States. His findings indicated that: "adolescents in the 1970's are somewhat less likely to use athletic stardom as the most important criterion for male social status than were adolescents in the 50's" (Eitzen, 1974:6).

Similarly, Jokl and Jokl, in reviewing the work of Bakoni, reveal that there is a correlation between peer esteem and popularity. "As a focal point of sociometric validation, athletic excellence exerts a somewhat greater attraction than scholastic achievement; while the athletically least competent children are the loneliest of all" (1968:80).

In another study performed in Edmonton, Friesen (1968) failed to show that local athletic status achieved the same degree of importance as did their American counterparts. He concluded that the commonly accepted position that adolescent boys value athletics was not tenable in the light of his findings. "The patterns for 'enduring' values for boys emerged in the order of academics, athletics, and popularity" (Friesen, 1968:50). Perhaps then, the role of the present day athlete that Weiss (1974) defines as a "sacred being who embodies something of the divine in him" (1974:57), is slowly changing.

Participation studies of a somewhat different nature were also conducted in Edmonton. The Commonwealth Sports Development Group (1974) felt that "where facilities have been installed and program initiators are energetic, programs have actually flourished, and where active people have developed programs in impoverished settings, the facilities have eventually been provided". In a similar Government study, the 1976 Fitness and Sport Survey conducted in Canada highlighted many of the reasons Canadians exercise and participate in sport. Motives for exercise included "for good health", "enjoyment", and for the "release of tension". A total of 51% of those interviewed elicited "for pleasure and/or excitement" as the most prominent motives of sport participation. Although "personal health" and "fitness" were selected as being of great importance, less than 10% considered "competition" to be of great importance (Fitness and Amateur Sport: 1977).

Finally, Frederickson states that whether at any given time in history man plays for fun and self expression, for prestige, power and glory, for financial gain or political advantage, his motivations are to a large degree culturally determined (1969:88).

Sports Discontinuity

Sport discontinuity, although underepresented in the literature, has been discussed by Allman (1971), Orlick (1972), Scott (1974), Dickinson (1976) and Tutko (1976). Allman explains that individuals may discontinue their participation because of negative self images;

> Some people have failure images while others have successful images. Those with failure images see failure as being final, while those with winning images see failure only as

> another step which has gained them experience that will help to achieve ultimate success. Too many failures, especially at a young age, tend to lower an athletes level of aspiration (1971:168).

Similarly, Orlick mentions that youngsters expressed negative expectancies such as: "not being able to make the team, not being any good, being scared, getting in the way, and not liking it" (1972:126).

The concept of self image was also researced in depth by Scott (1974) who compared sport dropouts with successful candidates. He concluded that sport dropouts;

> . . .may demonstrate both higher aspirations for performance and negative reflected self perceptions. This negative expectancy and the associated negative 'self fulfilling prophecy' strongly shapes the poorer performance and failure proneness that characterizes the unsuccessful sports candidate (1974:204).

Tutko and Tosi (1976) believed that there were three basic types of pressure which could induce sport discontinuity. They maintained that intrinsic pressures to overcome the physical challenge, cultural pressures to overcome societal expectations and personal pressures derived from previous athletic experiences all contribute to the stress facing an athlete.

Dickinson (1976) discussed in detail a number of possible psychological factors which relate directly to sport discontinuity. He felt that there was a direct relationship between age and sport participation;

> Much of the reinforcement in sport is derived through winning and being successful. The

> probability of receiving this kind of reinforcement is likely to decline with age . . . When success reinforcers begin to decline, there begins the process of extinction (Dickinson, 1976:52).

A further relevant factor of Dickinson's discussion was that there was a high probability of people quitting endurance sports because the physical stress was such an aversive form of punishment. Similarly, he felt that body contact sports had the potential of inflicting punishment on the participant which, in effect, could not be compensated for by sufficient positive reinforcement. This theory is exemplified perhaps by the example of the highly successful athlete who gives up his athletic involvement for no apparent reason. Dickinson noted that such athletes were at the peak of punishment tolerance due to the nature of their extreme involvement.

Two other unrelated but important reasons for dropping out of sport were postulated by Dickinson. He first discussed role discontinuity in terms of societal or peer pressure where "the imprecation that sport is childish is an effective verbal punisher which society can use against people who participate" (Dickinson, 1976:54). His second important point dealt with genetically determined factors. He stated that although one could not guage easily the degree to which athletic ability was inherent, success in sport is often based on somatotype at higher levels of competition. His assumption is that people will discontinue their participation in sport if their physical capabilities are not sufficient for successful involvement.

Very few authors have discussed, from a sociological perspective, the reasons why individuals leave the sports environment. Jones (1970) provided evidence that increasing numbers of high school students in cities such as Edmonton are becoming disenchanted with the sport environment due to a lack of opportunity to participate and a general lack of facilities. Similarly, Talamini (1971) felt that the regimentation demanded in sports and the denial of creativity and self-expression were predominant factors resulting in heightened apathy towards athletic programs (1971:8).

In part, the limited levels of active participation might be traced back to a reduction in the number of "committed contributors", especially coaches, within the physical education programs. This problem has been alluded to briefly in a study by Wood (1970) who discovered that 81.5% of the male graduates in physical education from the University of Alberta (1953-1965) remained active in the field of physical education. It may be of importance, therefore to realize that the turnover rate for male physical education teachers working for the Edmonton public and separate school boards are excessively low. Subsequently, many of those interviewed for the present study indicated a diminshing allegiance to sport and were quite unwilling to invest extracurricular time coaching a variety of sports. Consequently, a number of schools simply discontinued programs and it was related that only the influx of university graduates could add to the vitality necessary for reinstatement of various sports.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Sample:

The entire sample for the present study was derived from those involved in various capacities within the field of amateur wrestling. All respondents were active within the city of Edmonton at some time between the years 1970 and 1977.

The subjects were divided into two groups for the purpose of classification. Group one consisted of 12 active wrestlers and 13 non active wrestlers. Group two was comprised of 12 active contributors and 11 non active contributors.

The wrestlers were selected on the following basis. Nine local coaches were asked, by telephone, to give the names of all those wrestlers who met the following criteria:

A. Individuals who had wrestled in the Edmonton High School or University system for a minimum of two years between the years 1970 and 1977.

B. Individuals who had wrestled for a minimum of one year after leaving high school.

Coaches were asked to insure that those individuals who were representative of their teams and not necessarily only the better wrestlers, were choosen to become a part of the sample. A total of 71 names were chosen in this manner, however, a number of athletes had been listed by more than one coach. When this duplication had been accounted for, a total of 53 names remained. Subsequently, 21 wrestlers were classified as active and 32 were classified as non-active participants. A list of 13 active and 13 non active wrestlers was prepared on a random selection basis. From the above sample, one athlete was discarded when it was discovered that he did not meet the criteria for selection into the study.

The contributor's sample was comprised of all known individuals who had been involved in the Edmonton wrestling situation since 1970. Contributors were then classified as active (12) and non-active (11). The ages of the sample ranged from 27 to 54 years.

Instrument Design:

Two separate test instruments (see Appendix A and B) were devised to interview wrestlers and contributors. The instruments were similar in structure. Due to the fact that the roles and expectations differed between the groups, the question content varied to some degree.

Van Dalen has defined reliability as an ability "to yield the same results when repeated measurements are taken of the same subjects under the same conditions" (1962:265). Validity, as defined by Theordorson is "the correspondence between what a measuring device is supposed to measure and what it really measures" (1969:455). In order to insure the reliability and validity of the instruments, two pilot studies were undertaken to provide the necessary feedback of information for the revision covered within the questionnaires. In order to comply with the guidelines stated by Kerlinger who implies that "unambiguous terms and clearly stated instructions are an important measure of reliability" (1967:442-443), the instrument was administered to the University of Alberta Wrestling Team, members of the Golden Bear Wrestling Club and the 1976 Executive of the EAWA.

These individuals critically assessed the questionnaire in terms of semantical clarity in order to restructure and revise the content. The review panel of wrestling experts was also asked to make a judgement regarding item representativeness and to ensure instrument content validity.

When the questionnaire was complete it was decided to alter the procedures so that interview techniques could be utilized. A format was devised whereby the instrument was aligned with the type of questionnaire Moriarty and MacDonald defined as Semi-Directed Focused Interview (SDFI). Following a predescribed format, such a process enabled an organized collection of data. According to Moriarty:

> The reliability, validity and objectivity of the instrument are probably higher than that of the Focused Interview because: a) the data is collected in an organized fashion and can be more readily and easily processed and, b) the technical expertise of the interviewer is not seen to be as critical as in a focused interview" (1972:200).

Under the new format, further pilot studies were undertaken to check the validity of the questions and to allow the interviewer to perfect interview techniques.

The questionnaire was composed of four parts, part one of which dealt with biographical information. (See Appendix A). Part two dealt with initial interest leading to involvement in the sport of wrestling and attempted to ascertain the major reasons for introductory participation. Respondents were asked to react to the questions and to scale their response on a five point Likert Scale ranging from very important to no importance. Each individual was also asked to make any comment which he felt would better explain his responses.

Part three dealt with various wrestling situations where respondents were asked to consider their general impressions from their past involvement as compared to their present feelings towards wrestling. Once again various five point Likert Scales were used to determine satisfaction-dissatisfaction with their wrestling involvement.

Part four was comprised of seven short, open-ended questions which were intended to elicit certain responses in order to clarify previous statements. An accurate measure of internal consistency was thereby provided and individuals were allowed to express any areas they felt had been overlooked to that point.

To shorten the time spent in the semi-directed focused interview, responses were tape recorded and transcribed at a later time. Tapes were replayed upon request to the interviewees.

Instrument Distribution and Procedure:

Each potential subject was telephoned and asked if he would participate in the study. If subjects were unable to be reached, alternates were telephoned. Once approval had been granted, the interviewee was asked where and when he was available and a firm commitment was made to complete the interview.

Five questionnaires were mailed to respondents who were felt to be an integral part of the study, but who were out of province and unable to be interviewed. A cover letter was sent to each and a

100% return rate was realized.

Data Analysis:

This study involved an extensive use of non-parametric statistical analysis using a Chi Square to test the significance of the difference between proportions. The use of this procedure provides an alternative but equivalent method of testing the difference between both independent and correlated proportions. A Chi Square Value of 3.8 with 1 degree of freedom was considered significant at the .05 level.

In order to lend the data to simpler analysis the responses were separated into positive and negative choices. All responses on the Likert scale of 1 or 2 were classified as positive and scores of 4 and 5 were considered to be negative. These items were combined in order to increase the expected cell frequencies thus eliminating any serious possibility of data distortion. The number 3 was discarded from the results for it was thought to be a neutral response and as such was not indicative of an attitude consistent with the objectives of this study. An attempt was made to discuss those items where it was discovered that there was a high degree of neutral reponses.

Where there seemed to be a marked similarity of responses between groups, the data was analyzed by means of percentages. The results were considered to be concordant when agreement reached the 90% level. This figure was chosen arbitrarily for it was postulated that if only one response out of ten varied from the others then the results should be considered as important factors to the study.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

The analysis of results follows the general outline of both test instruments which were used in the study. The areas include biographic information, reasons for initial involvement and the degree of perceived satisfaction or dissatisfaction of wrestler's involvement in amateur wrestling. A similar pattern was followed for the sample on amateur wrestling contributors.

All responses in the present study were analyzed and those items which were found to show a high degree of concordance were discussed. A high degree was deemed to be 90% concordance for both groups on any item. This would mean that only one response in ten would have differed.

Those responses which were found, when tested by means of a Chi Square, to be significant at the .05 level or better also were considered relevant and consequently further explored.

Because the test instrument included a proportion of open ended questions, these data are included with the aforementioned results to provide a more meaningful analysis.

1. RESULTS

A. Overview of the Wrestler's Background

A total of 25 amateur wrestlers from Edmonton were interviewed for this study. The distribution of the occupations of the subjects (see Table 1) shows that 75% of the active wrestlers and 46% of the non-active wrestlers were students, with the overall sample being comprised of 60% students.

Table 1

Athlete Occupation

Occupation	Active #	Active %	Non Active #	Non Active %	Total #	Total %
Student	9	75%	6	46%	15	60%
Salesman	-	-	2	15%	2	8%
Administrator	-	-	2	15%	2	8%
Teacher	-	-	1	9%	1	4%
Laborer	2	17%	-	-	2	8%
Electrician	1	8%	2	15%	3	12%
Total	12	100%	13	100%	25	100%

Table 2 summarizes the level of education of the athletes. The investigation showed that 92% of the sample attended University, 16% of whom had continued on into graduate school. (See Table 2)

Table 2

Athlete Level of Education

Level of Education	Active		Non Active		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
High School Only	-	-	2	15%	2	8%
Attended University	12	100%	11	85%	19	92%
Involved in Post Graduate Work	-	-	4	32%	4	16%

The breakdown by number of years of wrestling involvement indicated that the active wrestlers participated in the sport slightly longer (5.9 years) than had the inactive group (5.5 years). (See Table 3).

Table 4 provides the distribution of the athlete's perceived level of success within a hierarchy of accomplishment levels. The data reveals that 88% of the athletes considered themselves to rank within the top three in the province or country in amateur wrestling. (See Table 4).

B. Wrestler Initial Involvement

Introduction

Wrestlers who participated in this study were requested to determine the degree of importance that they placed on the inventory items designed to identify factors critical to their initial

Table 3

Average Number of Years Involvement for Athletes

Number of Years	Active			Non Active		
	#	%	Total	#	%	Total
3	-	-	-	5	38%	15
4	3	25%	12	2	15%	8
5	2	17%	10	1	8%	5
6	4	33%	24	1	8%	6
7	2	17%	14	2	15%	14
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	1	8%	9
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	11%	11	-	-	-
14	1	-	-	1	8%	14
Total	12	100%		13	100%	
Average	(5.91 yrs.)					(5.46 yrs.)
Combined average	(5.7 yrs.)					

Table 4

Perceived Level of Success for Athletes

Level of Success	Active		Non Active		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Novice	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Top 3 in City	-	-	2	15%	2	8%
3. Top 3 in Province	5	42%	6	46%	11	44%
4. Top 3 in Country	7	58%	4	31%	10	44%
5. Top 10 in World	-	-	1	8%	2	4%
Total	12	100%	13	100%	25	100%

involvement. A complete distribution of the reactions to these questions appears in Table 5. (See Table 5)

Items which were seen to have little or no importance with initial participation were television (0%), radio (0%), parents (5%), newspapers (9%), and school papers (18%). 30% of the active wrestlers felt that the development of self defense skills was an important factor for involvement and 17% of the non-active wrestlers concurred. Other items which were reported as important factors motivating initial involvement in the sport were friends (25%), participation in intramural wrestling tournaments (29%), recognition received by wrestlers at school (29%), the potential to travel (32%), the

Table 5

Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions to Become Initially Involved in Amateur Wrestling

Item	Active			Non Active			Total		
	N	+	%	N	+	%	N	+	%
1. Parents	10	0	0%	13	1	8%	23	1	5%
2. Friends	11	2	18%	13	4	31%	24	6	25%
3. Teacher	11	9	82%	12	9	75%	23	18	78%
4. Physical Education Class	12	6	50%	12	3	25%	24	9	38%
5. Intramural Wrestling Tournament	12	5	42%	12	2	17%	24	7	29%
6. Popular Sport at School	11	4	36%	13	5	38%	24	9	38%
7. Wrestlers Received Recognition at School	10	2	20%	11	4	36%	21	6	29%
8. School Paper	10	2	20%	12	2	17%	22	4	18%
9. Radio	12	0	0%	13	0	0%	25	0	0%
10. Newspapers	10	1	10%	11	1	9%	23	2	9%
11. Television	12	0	0%	13	0	0%	25	0	0%
12. Physical Fitness	10	8	80%	11	11	100%	21	19	90%
13. Good Physique	10	9	90%	10	8	80%	20	17	85%
14. Masculine Sport	10	8	80%	11	6	55%	21	14	67%
15. Body Contact Sport	12	7	58%	13	12	92%	24	19	79%
16. Suited my Size	11	7	64%	13	12	92%	24	19	79%
17. Shape for Another Sport	10	5	50%	10	2	20%	20	7	35%
18. Self Defense	10	3	30%	6	1	17%	16	4	25%
19. Travel	10	2	20%	12	5	42%	22	7	32%
20. Be part of a Team	10	7	70%	12	8	67%	22	15	68%

Only positive responses are listed in the above table. Negative responses can be obtained by subtracting the + response from N.

possibility to improve physical conditioning for other sports (35%), participation in physical education wrestling classes (38%) and the popularity of the sport at school (38%). The critical factors which were cited by both groups of wrestlers as influencing their decision to become involved in wrestling could be subdivided into three areas including physical needs, affiliative needs, and referent others. Affiliation or the opportunity to belong to a team was rated as important by 68% of the sample. An overall average of 78% of both groups of wrestlers agreed that teachers were the major external referent or "significant other" responsible for influencing their involvement.

A number of factors which were seen to evoke a high degree of positive responses from both groups of wrestlers were directly related to the satisfaction of physical needs. The combined total of 67% of the sample alluded to the aspect of masculinity (referring to male domination of the sport and perhaps to a perceived "macho" image associated with wrestlers). The two most critical physical factors related to initial involvement were found to be the importance of body contact (79%) and physical fitness (90%).

Similarities in Attitudes Between Groups

The findings related to factors which motivate initial involvement in amateur wrestling showed that both groups displayed a high degree of concordance on a few items. Tables 6 and 7 summarize the results of those questions where respondents indicated the amount of importance these items had in influencing their initial involvement. (See Table 6 and 7)

It can be seen that a high degree of concordance occurred between the two groups of wrestlers on items which were deemed to be of little importance.

The active and non-active wrestlers felt that neither their parents (96%), nor the media; radio (100%), newspapers (91%) or, television (100%) had any importance on their decision to participate in wrestling. Table 7 reveals that there is a reasonably high consensus on the intrinsic value of physical fitness as both groups were 90% in agreement that physical fitness benefits were an important reason for their joining a wrestling team.

Table 6

Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Little or no Importance to Wrestler Initial Involvement

Response	Active	Non Active	#	%
1. Parental Involvement	10	12	23	96%
2. Radio	12	13	23	100%
3. Newspapers	10	11	23	91%
4. Television	12	13	25	100%

Table 7

Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Importance to Wrestler Initial Involvement

Response	Active	Non Active	#	%
1. Development of Physical Fitness	8	11	21	90%

Differences in Attitudes Between Groups of Wrestlers

The findings indicated only one significant difference between groups at the .05 level of significance. It was discovered that athletes who had discontinued participation had become involved initially because they felt that wrestling was a good body contact sport ($p = .05$). Active wrestlers on the other hand did not feel that contact was a particularly valid reason for their involvement. Table 8 represents the degree of difference between the groups under discussion. (See Table 8)

C. Wrestling Situations - Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

Introduction

A total of 63 responses were made by wrestlers involved in this study with regard to their attitudes towards the sport of wrestling. The questions covered a broad range of wrestling specific situations and respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the various items discussed within this framework of questions. Only those responses where there was a marked degree of polarity or congruence between groups are provided.

Table 8

Importance of Body Contact as a Reason for Initial Involvement of Wrestlers

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	7	11
Not Important	5	1

Chi Square = 4.33 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

Similarities in Attitudes Between Groups

Further analysis of the data revealed that both groups expressed attitudes which revealed concordance on many of the test items. A description of all such similar responses can be found in Tables 9 and 10. The first of these tables summarizes the agreement of both

Table 9

Concordance Between Active and Non Active Wrestlers Expressing Dissatisfaction

Response	Active	Non Active	#	%
1. Availability of Clubs after Graduation	6	7	14	93%

Table 10

Concordance Between Active and Non Active Wrestlers Expressing Satisfaction

Response	Active	Non Active	#	%
Expenses Involved with Wrestling After High School	10	12	23	91%
Strenuous Physical Demands of Wrestling in High School	12	12	24	100%
Strenuous Physical Demands of Wrestling After High School	12	12	25	96%
Amount of Time Spent Training for Wrestling in High School	10	13	24	96%
Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Competitions in High School	10	12	24	92%
Quality of Competition with Team-Mates After High School	9	11	21	95%
Quality of High School Coach	10	11	22	95%
Relationship with High School Coach	11	9	20	100%
Quality of Post High School Coach	11	12	23	100%
Relationship with Post High School Coach	11	11	22	100%
Amount of Emphasis Placed on Winning in High School	10	11	23	91%
Amount of Emphasis Placed on Winning After High School	10	10	22	91%
Fact that Wrestling is not a Dangerous Sport	10	12	25	92%

groups as 93% of the sample expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that there were no wrestling clubs available once they had left an educational institution. In Table 10, it can be seen that both groups of wrestlers were satisfied with many different facets of the sport.

Differences in Attitudes for Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Between Groups of Wrestlers

It is evident from Table 11 that active wrestlers felt significantly (.001) more satisfied with the support they received from their friends during high school than did the non active group.

Table 11

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning the Support of Friends During High School

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	9	5
Dissatisfied	0	7

Chi Square = 22.05 df = 1 n = 20

significant at the .001 level

Evidence can be found in Tables 12 and 13 that active wrestlers were more dissatisfied with the amount and mode of travel to tournaments located in different centres than were non-active participants. In both instances these results refer to the number of weekends that wrestlers travelled to tournaments by automobile while they were members of a post secondary institution.

Table 12

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Tournaments After High School

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	3	11
Dissatisfied	5	1

Chi Square = 6.70 df = 1 n = 20

significant at the .01 level

Table 13

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Method of Travel to Tournaments

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	6	12
Dissatisfied	5	1

Chi Square = 4.53 df = 1 n = 24

significant at the .05 level

The active group of wrestlers were significantly more dissatisfied (.05) with the amount of local media coverage for the sport of wrestling within the university than were the non active group. This breakdown can be found in Table 14.

Table 14

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Amount of Media Coverage Given to the Sport of Wrestling Within their University or College

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	1	6
Dissatisfied	9	6

Chi Square = 4.02 df = 1 n = 22

significant at the .05 level

The data in Table 15 reveals that the inactive group of wrestlers were satisfied with the availability of good wrestling coaches once they had graduated from high school. (See Table 15)

A summary of the feelings of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with respect to the amount of communication that was forthcoming from the AAWA after high school is found in Table 16. The active wrestlers were 100% satisfied in this instance (See Table 16).

Table 15

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Availability of Good Wrestling Coaches After High School

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	0	8
Dissatisfied	9	4

Chi Square = 9.7 df = 1 n = 21

significant at the .01 level

Table 16

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Amount of Communication Received from the Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association After High School

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	11	6
Dissatisfied	0	3

Chi square = 4.3 df = 1 n = 20

significant at the .05 level

The group of non active wrestlers found wrestling practices to be significantly more frustrating than did the active competitors. Table 17 provides the background on this item.

Table 17

Wrestler Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction With the Amount of Frustration Involved in Wrestling Practices

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	7	2
Dissatisfied	5	11

Chi Square = 4.99 df = 1 n = 25

significant at the .05 level

D. General Attitudes - Wrestlers

Introduction

The athletes in this study were asked to respond to several open ended questions designed to expand the understanding of the view of participation of the wrestler. In effect, this section asks respondents to summarize in their own words, their attitudes towards the sport and in doing so, their responses provided a measure of internal consistency for the inventory. More importantly however, this section allowed the sample to express themselves freely on the three critical areas under study in this research. The questions of "why did you become involved?", "what did you dislike about the sport?" and "what can wrestling enthusiasts do to make the sport better?" are all answered in this manner.

Similarities and Differences

When asked what the most important reasons were for their becoming initially involved in wrestling, both groups concurred that it was a teacher or coach who was instrumental in instilling their initial interest. The active group chose "being on a team" and "physical fitness" as being their second and third most important choices. The non active individuals considered "their friends" and "their own body shape and size" to be amongst the top three relevant factors as can be witnessed in Table 18. (See Table 18)

All wrestlers were also asked to indicate what aspects of the sport appealed to them the most. Both groups stressed preferences for camaraderie and physical fitness, however, Table 19 allows a better perspective of such a critical area to this present study. (See Table 19)

Many of the wrestlers involved in this study had undergone various methods of losing weight during their involvement with wrestling. When asked to discuss their general feelings the majority disagreed with the philosophical and physical implications behind the weight loss process. They reasoned that it was a "painful" experience and felt that it could possible be quite harmful on account of their ignorance with the literature dealing with areas such as starvation, dehydration, rehydration and nutrition. Although they would not recommend weight loss for younger boys, they felt that it was an acceptable but disliked part of post high school involvement.

Table 18

Most Important Reasons for Initial Involvement of Wrestlers

Active				Non Active		
Response	#	Rank		Response	#	Rank
1. Teacher/Coach	(6)	1		1. Teacher/Coach	(5)	1
2. Camaraderie	(4)	2		2. Natural Ability	(4)	2
3. Physical Fitness	(4)	2		3. Size & Shape	(4)	2
4. Opportunity to prove self	(4)	2		4. Friends	(4)	2
5. Intramurals	(2)	5		5. Opportunity to prove self	(3)	5
6. Curriculum	(2)	5		6. Camaraderie	(2)	6
7. Other	(2)	5		7. Intramurals	(1)	7
	(23)				(23)	

When the questions "are wrestling programs improving?" was asked of the respondents, 77% of the active athletes replied in the affirmative as did 75% of the non-active wrestlers. Of the 6 individuals who responded "no", 100% agreed that the reason, from their perspective, was due to a lack of good coaches. Table 20 gives the breakdown of positive responses. (See Table 20)

Table 19

What Wrestlers Like Best About Wrestling

Active				Non Active			
	Response	#	Rank		Response	#	Rank
1.	Camaraderie	(8)	1	1.	Travel	(7)	1
2.	Physical Conditioning	(6)	2	2.	Camaraderie	(6)	2
3.	Competition	(5)	3	3.	Physical Conditioning	(6)	2
4.	Travel	(4)	4	4.	Competition	(6)	2
5.	Contact Sport	(3)	5	5.	Contact Sport	(5)	5
6.	Individuality	(2)	6	6.	Individuality	(3)	6
7.	Challenge	(2)	6	7.	Recognition	(2)	7
8.	Character Building	(2)	6	8.	Character Building	(1)	8
9.	Physique	(2)	6	9.	Physique	(1)	8
10.	Recognition	(2)	6				
11.	Fun	(1)	11				
	n =	(37)			n =	(38)	

Table 20

Why Wrestlers Think Wrestling Programs are Improving

Active			Non Active		
Response	#	Rank	Response	#	Rank
1. More knowledgeable Coaches	(3)	1	1. Better high school program	(3)	1
2. More people involved	(3)	1	2. More knowledgeable coaches	(2)	2
3. Better high school program	(1)	3	3. More people involved	(2)	2
4. More money	(1)	3	4. More money	(1)	4
5. Better promotion	(1)	3	5. More clubs	(1)	4

In terms of practical significance to this study perhaps the most crucial question that was asked of wrestlers was "what are the two most important aspects of wrestling that we must work at in order to develop the sport?". All responses are provided in Table 21. (See Table 21)

E. Reasons for Discontinuation of Wrestlers

Introduction

Active wrestlers were asked to consider or imagine how important various reasons were to them if they were to or had discontinued participation. Non-active wrestlers were asked how important specific reasons were for their having discontinued participation.

Table 21

What Wrestlers Feel Must be Done to Improve Sport

Active Response	#	Rank	Non Active	#	Rank
1. Develop better Jr. & Sr. program	(6)	1	1. Coaching development	(7)	1
2. Better promotion and public relations	(4)	2	2. Better promotion and public relations	(5)	2
3. Coaching development	(4)	2	3. Develop better Jr. & Sr. program	(4)	3
4. Develop club program	(4)	2	4. Develop club program	(3)	4
5. More clinics & tournaments	(3)	5	5. More clinics & tournaments	(2)	5
6. Emphasize fun element	(1)	6	6. Emphasize fun element	(2)	5

As can be seen in Table 22, only 9% of the wrestlers felt that age was a limiting factor in their wrestling career. Active wrestlers felt that their relationship with their coach (30%) and team members (55%) would cause them to quit wrestling. The non-active group differed somewhat for they felt that their relationship with team members (8%) and coach (17%) had very little to do with their discontinuing wrestling. Both groups listed injury (36%), demands of the sport (39%), marital life (40%) and financial reasons (43%) as possible reasons for their dropping out of wrestling. Fifty-seven per cent of the athletes indicated that the

Table 22

Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions Contemplated/Taken to Discontinue Active Participation as a Wrestler

Item	Active			Non Active			Total		
	N	+	%	N	+	%	N	+	%
1. Injury	12	5	42%	13	4	31%	25	9	36%
2. Age	10	2	20%	12	0	0%	22	2	9%
3. Marital or Family Life	9	6	66%	11	2	18%	20	8	40%
4. Financial	10	7	70%	13	3	23%	23	10	43%
5. Employement	11	10	91%	12	7	58%	23	17	74%
6. Relationship with Team Members	11	6	55%	12	1	8%	23	7	30%
7. Relationship with Coach	10	3	30%	12	2	17%	22	5	23%
8. Lack of Desire or Motivation	11	9	82%	12	4	33%	23	13	57%
9. Demands of Sport Unreasonable	10	5	50%	13	4	31%	23	9	39%

lack of desire or motivation would be an important factor in their decision to discontinue. Employment was seen as the primary reason (74%) for quitting involvement as wrestlers.

Significant differences were also apparent between groups when respondents were asked to identify "how important" specific reasons would be or were for their discontinuity. Active wrestlers as a group portrayed the attitude that lack of desire would be a very important reason for their quitting the wrestling environment as a competitor. Table 23 reflects that those who had quit did not assert this attitude.

Table 23

Significance Differences Between Groups of Wrestlers Concerning how Important Lack of Desire was as a Real or Perceived Reason for their Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	9	2
Not Important	4	8

Chi Square = 5.49 df = 1 n = 23

significant at the .05 level

Tables 24, 25, and 26 reveal that inactive competitors differed to a significant degree from their counterparts in that they mentioned that neither their financial situation, their marital or romantic life, nor their relationship with team members had a substantial bearing on their decision to quit. (See Tables 24, 25, and 26)

Table 24

Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Financial Situation was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	7	3
Not Important	3	10

Chi Square = 5.06 df = 1 n = 23

significant at the .05 level

Table 25

Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Marital Situation was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	6	2
Not Important	3	9

Chi Square = 5.78 df = 1 n = 23

significant at the .05 level

Table 26

Significant Differences Between Wrestlers Concerning how Important Their Relationship with Team Members was as a Real or Perceived Reason for Their Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	6	1
Not Important	5	11

Chi Square = 5.78 df = 1 n = 23

significant at the .05 level

F. Overview of the Contributor's Background

A total of 23 coaches, officials or administrators involved with amateur wrestling in Edmonton were interviewed for this research. A distribution of these individuals in terms of their respective occupations appears in Table 27. (See Table 27) This chart reveals that 92% of the sample were teachers that taught physical education courses within the Edmonton school system.

Concomitant with the above is the understanding that 100% of those involved in the sample had obtained a university degree and 22% had obtained a post graduate degree. Table 28 indicates these findings. (See Table 28)

The breakdown by number of years of wrestling involvement indicated that the active contributors participated on the average

Table 27

Contributor Occupation

Occupation	Classification Active #	Active %	Non Active #	Non Active %	Total #	Total %
Teacher (physical education)	12	100%	9	82%	21	91%
Principal	-	-	1	9%	1	4.5%
Consultant	-	-	1	9%	1	4.5%
Total	12	100%	11	100%	23	100%

Table 28

Contributor Level of Education

Level of Education	Active #	Active %	Non Active #	Non Active %	Total #	Total %
University Degree	12	100%	11	100%	21	100%
Post Graduate Degree	3	25%	2	18%	5	22%

of 10.9 years while the non active group were involved for 8.7 years. Table 29 also reveals that the majority of contributors were involved for a minimum of 5 years. (see Table 29)

Table 29

Average Number of Years Involvement for Contributors

Number of Years	Active			Non Active		
	#	%	Total	#	%	Total
1 - 5 years	1	8%	5	4	36%	16
6 - 10 years	5	40%	41	3	27%	24
11 - 15 years	4	32%	51	3	27%	36
16 - 20 years	2	16%	34	1	9%	20
Total Average	100% 10.9 years			100% 8.7 years		
Combined average	9.0 years					

Table 30 reflects the degree of involvement that each individual had within the sport. As can be seen from this table, 39% of the contributors were former wrestlers and 96% of the sample had coached a wrestling team at some time during their period of involvement. (See Table 30)

G. Contributor Initial Involvement

Introduction

Contributors who participated in this study were requested to ascertain the degree of importance that they placed on inventory items which related to their initial involvement. Table 31 gives a complete breakdown of the questions and the importance attached to each. (See Table 31)

Table 30

Type of Wrestling Involvement of Contributors (Past and Present)

Type	Active		Non Active		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Coach	11	91%	11	100%	22	96%
2. Former Wrestler	5	42%	4	36%	9	39%
3. Official	5	42%	6	55%	11	48%
4. Administrator	9	75%	7	64%	18	70%
	n = 12		n = 11		n = 23	

Certain items reflected little or no importance to initial participation including son involvement (0%), 1970 World Wrestling Championships (4%), opportunity to travel (9%), and self defense (15%). Responses which ranged in importance from 25% to 50% were job responsibility (26%), friend (32%), desire to be involved with an amateur sport (32%), asked to teach (35%), masculinity (39%), develop good physique for youngsters (39%) and being a former wrestler (48%).

Contributors indicated that perhaps more important reasons for their involvement were that they were the only one available (58%), they wanted to improve their own physical condition (61%), they took a post high school course (68%) and they felt that the sport was comparatively inexpensive (71%). Eighty-three per cent of the sample

Table 31

Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions to Become Involved in Amateur Wrestling as a Contributor

Item	Active			Non Active			Total		
	N	+	%	N	+	%	N	+	%
1. Former Wrestler	12	4	33%	11	7	64%	23	11	48%
2. Friend	11	4	36%	11	3	27%	22	7	32%
3. Son Involvement	12	0	0%	11	0	0%	21	1	0%
4. Involvement with Amateur Sport	11	4	36%	11	3	27%	22	7	32%
5. Asked to Teach	10	3	30%	10	4	40%	20	7	35%
6. Only Available Coach	9	5	56%	10	6	60%	19	11	58%
7. Job Responsibility	10	3	30%	9	2	22%	19	5	26%
8. Post High School Course	12	8	67%	12	7	58%	22	15	68%
9. Opportunity to Travel	12	0	0%	11	2	18%	23	2	9%
10. Improve Self Conditioning	9	4	44%	9	7	78%	18	11	61%
11. Physical Fitness for Youngsters	12	12	100%	11	11	100%	23	23	100%
12. Good Physique for Youngsters	11	2	18%	7	5	71%	18	7	39%
13. Masculine Sport	10	4	40%	8	3	38%	18	7	39%
14. Body Contact Sport	12	11	92%	11	11	100%	23	22	96%
15. Self Defense	12	1	8%	8	2	25%	20	3	15%
16. Conditioning for Other Sports	12	9	75%	11	10	91%	23	19	83%
17. All Shapes and Sizes	12	12	100%	11	11	100%	23	23	100%
18. Inexpensive	12	9	75%	9	6	67%	21	15	71%
19. 1970 World Championships	12	1	8%	11	0	0%	23	1	4%

felt their involvement was due to a great extent, to the conditioning value for other sports. Almost all agreed that the aspect of body contact enticed them to become involved (95%) and 100% agreed that wrestling was good for all shapes and sizes of boys and would be a good form of fitness for youngsters.

Similarities in Attitudes Between Groups

The findings related to inital involvement in amateur wrestling showed that both groups had similar attitudes towards some of the test items. Table 32 summarizes the results of those questions where respondents indicated the amount of importance these items had in influencing their initial involvement. As can be seen contributors placed very little importance on the 1970 World Wrestling Championships, the opportunity to travel or the fact that their son was involved in the sport as possible motivating factors behind their initial involvement.

Table 32

Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Little or no Importance to Contributor Initial Involvement

Response	Active	Non Active	N	%
1. Son was Involved	12	11	23	100%
2. Opportunity to Travel	12	9	21	91%
3. World Wrestling Championships	11	11	22	96%

Table 33 relates that the majority of contributors agreed that physical fitness, body contact and the opportunity for all shapes and sizes to compete were important reasons for their becoming involved with wrestling.

Table 33

Concordance on Areas Considered to be of Importance to Contributor Initial Involvement

Response	Active	Non Active	N	%
1. Physical Fitness	12	11	23	100%
2. Body Contact	11	11	23	96%
3. All Shapes and Sizes	12	11	23	100%

Differences in Attitudes Between Groups of Contributors

The findings indicated only one significant difference between active contributors and non active contributors at the .05 level of significance. It was discovered that non-active contributors felt that the sport would be good for youngsters because it could be beneficial to the development of a good physique. Table 34 shows the distribution of responses for these individuals. (See Table 34)

H. Wrestling Situations - Contributor Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

Contributors were asked to respond to 54 test items which corresponded with their attitudes towards specific aspects of the sport of wrestling. Those responses which indicate a marked degree

Table 34

The Importance of Developing a Good Physique as a Reason for Initial Involvement of Contributors

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	2	5
Not Important	9	2

Chi Square = 5.1 df = 1 n = 18

significant at the .05 level

of concordance or polarity in terms of their satisfaction are provided in this section.

Similarities in Attitudes Between Groups

Further analysis of the data revealed that both groups expressed attitudes which revealed concordance on many of the test items. Table 35 lists the responses where both groups expressed a marked degree of satisfaction with different items. (See Table 35)

The data that is presented in Table 36 shows that the majority of coaches were very dissatisfied with the availability of clubs for non students (95%) and the remuneration they received for the time they invested in amateur wrestling. (See Table 36)

Contributors were also in full agreement with the fact that wrestling is not a dangerous sport and that wrestling practices are not boring. (See Table 37)

Table 35

Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Satisfaction

Response				
1. Strenuous Demands of Working with Wrestlers Generally	11	11	23	90%
2. Strenuous Demands of Working with Wrestlers Presently	12	8	22	91%
3. Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Tournaments Generally	11	8	20	95%
4. Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Tournaments Presently	10	7	19	90%
5. Support and Recognition from Friends Presently	8	6	15	93%
6. Negligible Amount of Interference with job Opportunities	11	11	22	100%

Table 36

Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Dissatisfaction

Response	Active	Non Active	N	%
1. Availability of Wrestling Clubs for non Students	10	10	21	95%
2. The Remuneration for Involvement	11	8	18	100%

Table 37

Concordance Between Contributors Expressing Satisfaction

Response	Active	Non Active	N	%
1. Wrestling is a non dangerous sport	12	11	23	100%
2. Wrestling practices are not boring	12	11	23	100%

Significant Differences

The findings of the current study revealed that active contributors were satisfied to a significant degree with the availability of clubs for high school wrestlers in their area. Table 38 reflects this attitude.

Table 38

Contributor Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning the Availability of Wrestling Clubs

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	6	1
Dissatisfied	5	8

n = 20

Chi Square = 4.67 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

Non Active contributors were found to be significantly more satisifed with the amount of communication from the E.A.W.A. than were the active group. This information is revealed in Table 39.

Table 39

Contributor Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction Concerning Communication From the E.A.W.A.

Classification	Active	Non Active
Satisfied	5	9
Dissatisfied	5	1

n = 20

Chi Square = 3.80 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

I. General Attitudes of Contributors

Introduction

The contributors in this study were asked to respond to several open ended questions designed to expand upon their views of the sport. The attitudes expressed in this section were, for the most part, reflections of their earlier statements, however, these items were possibly the most important ones to the research due to amount of freedom the respondents had in providing answers.

Similarities and Differences

Both groups of contributors concurred that one of the more important influences in motivating them to become involved in amateur wrestling was a university professor or coach. It is interesting to note the various reasons listed as "most important" to initial involvement. The discrepancies and similarities are provided in Table 40.

Table 40

Most Important Reasons for Initial Involvement of Contributors

Active			Non Active		
Response	#	Rank	Response	#	Rank
1. All Shapes and Sizes	(5)	1	1. University Professor	(4)	1
2. University Professor	(4)	2	2. Body Contact	(4)	1
3. Conditioning for Other Sports	(4)	2	3. Individual Sport	(2)	3
4. Individual Sport	(4)		4. All Shapes and Sizes	(2)	3
5. Physical Fitness	(3)	5	5. Physical Fitness	(2)	3
6. Initial Sport Coaching Equality	(2)	6	6. Involvement with Boys	(1)	6
7. Student Interest	(1)	7	7. Travel	(1)	6
8. Success as a Competitor	(1)	7	8. Was Successful Competitor	(1)	6
			9. Initial Enjoyment	(1)	6
			10. Carry over Value	(1)	6
			11. Student Interest	(1)	6
			12. Have an Administrative Experience	(1)	6
	n = 24			n = 21	

Contributors were also asked to indicate what aspects of the sport appealed most to them. Both groups stressed that the physical fitness benefits, sense of camaraderie, individuality of the sport and the fact that wrestling provides an opportunity for all shapes and sizes to become involved were the areas that they responded favourably to. Table 41 provides a better view of the overall ranking of responses for each group.

Table 41

What Contributors Like Best About Wrestling

Active			Non Active		
Response	#	Rank	Response	#	Rank
1. Camaraderie	(7)	1	1. Physical Fitness	(5)	1
2. Physical Fitness	(5)	2	2. Camaraderie	(4)	2
3. Individuality	(5)	2	3. Individuality	(4)	2
4. All Shapes and Sizes	(5)	2	4. All Shapes and Sizes	(3)	4
5. Self Sufficiency	(4)	5	5. Self Sufficiency	(3)	4
6. Positive Effect on Students	(3)	6	6. Discipline	(2)	6
			7. Competition	(2)	6
			8. Rules	(1)	8
			9. Contact	(1)	8
	n = 29			n = 25	

Contributors to amateur wrestling realized that they were inadequately prepared to counsel athletes on weight loss. They felt that the process was acceptable with proper supervision and control.

Most of the coaches encouraged long range dieting and weight training programs devised to make the athlete stronger at his present weight class rather than forcing him to go down a weight calss. Coaches were adamantly opposed to starvation and dehydration. Consequently, their general opinion was that there was no recognizable abuse of weight loss procedures within the Edmonton school system.

All respondents were asked if they felt that local wrestling programs were improving. The active group claimed that this was in fact the case (91%) when compared with the non-active group. Table 42 reveals that there is a significant difference in attitudes between the two groups and Table 43 indicates the responses for each group. (See Table 43)

Table 42

Contributor Attituded on Whether or not Local Programs are Improving

Classification	Active	Non Active
Yes	11	3
No	1	7

n = 22

Chi Square = 8.96 df = 1

significant at the .01 level

Table 43

Why Contributors Feel That Wrestling Programs are Improving or not Improving

Active			Non Active		
Response (improvement)	3	Rank	Response	#	Rank
1. Better Leadership	5	1	1. More Coaching Clinics	1	1
2. More Involvement at Various Levels of Education	4	2	2. Better Leadership	1	1
3. Better Exposure	1	3	3. Historical Revival	1	1
Response (no improvement)					
1. No new Coaches	1	1	1. No new Coaches	4	1
			2. High School Program Failed	2	2
			3. No Student Commitment	1	3

In terms of practical significance, perhaps the most important question asked of those who have contributed to amateur wrestling was "what are the two most important aspects of the sport that we must work at in order to develop the sport?" Table 44 provides a complete listing of contributor responses. (See Table 44)

J. Reasons for Discontinuation of Contributors

Introduction

Contributors were requested to indicate how important a number of specific items were or would be for their discontinuing active

Table 44

What Contributors Feel Must be Done to Improve the Sport

Active Response	#	Rank	Non Active Response	#	Rank
1. Public Relations Campaign	7	1	1. Public Relations Campaign	6	1
2. Coaching Development	6	2	2. Coaching Development	4	2
3. Develop Jr. & Sr. High Programs	5	3	3. More School Board Support	3	3
4. More & Better Tournaments	2	4	4. Teach Wrestling in all Schools	3	3
5. Develop a Club Program	1	5	5. Develop a Club Program	2	5
6. Emphasize fun	1	5	6. Develop Jr. & Sr. High Programs	2	5

involvement in amateur wrestling. Table 45 reflects that only 1 of 22 respondents felt that their own personal injuries would be an important factor in their decision to quit. Both groups considered that neither their age (19%) nor their financial situation (29%) played an important role with respect to their wrestling involvement. Of the active contributors, 50% felt that their relationship with team members was an important factor, whereas only 10% of the non-active group revealed that this could be an important point in their decision to continue or discontinue their wrestling involvement. Contributors stated that the unreasonable demands of the sport (59%), their relationship with other coaches (62%) and their employment (64%) were important reasons for their discontinuity. The reasons which contributors rated highly were marital life (81%) and their lack of desire or motivation (81%).

Table 45

Reasons Considered Important in the Decisions Contemplated/Taken to Discontinue Active Participation as a Wrestler

Item	Active			Non Active			Total		
	N	+	%	N	+	%	N	+	%
1. Injury	11	1	9%	11	1	0%	22	1	5%
2. Age	10	4	40%	11	0	0%	21	4	19%
3. Marital Life	11	11	100%	10	6	60%	21	17	81%
4. Financial	10	3	30%	11	3	27%	21	6	29%
5. Employment	12	7	58%	10	7	70%	22	14	64%
6. Relationship with Team Members	12	6	50%	10	1	10%	22	7	32%
7. Relationship with Other Coaches	12	9	75%	9	4	44%	21	13	62%
8. Lack of Desire or Motivation	12	11	92%	9	6	66%	21	17	81%
9. Demands of Sport Unreasonable	11	7	64%	11	6	55%	22	13	59%

Significant differences were also apparent between groups when respondents were asked how important various reasons were for their discontinued involvement.

Tables 46 and 47 reveal that the non active group of contributors differed significantly from their counterparts in that they stated that neither their age nor their relationship with team members would have any effect on their discontinuing wrestling involvement. (See Table 47)

Table 46

Contributor's Consideration of Age as a Perceived or Real Reason For Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	4	11
Not Important	6	0

n = 21

Chi Square = 4.05 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

Table 48 summarizes the feelings of contributors when asked to reveal how important their marital status was or would be on their quitting wrestling involvement. The active wrestlers were 100% unanimous in their agreement that this item would play a very important role in their participation whereas the non-active wrestlers did not view this uniformly as a critical factor.

Table 47

Contributor's Consideration of Their Relationship with Team Members as a Perceived or Real Reason for Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	6	1
Not Important	6	9

n = 22

Chi Square = 4.46 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

Table 48

Contributor's Consideration of Marital Life as a Perceived or Real Reason for Discontinuing Wrestling

Classification	Active	Non Active
Important	11	6
Not Important	0	4

n = 21

Chi Square = 5.83 df = 1

significant at the .05 level

II. Discussion

Wrestler Background

The background of the 25 wrestlers interviewed for the present study was examined in terms of their occupation, level of education, degree of involvement and level of success. Both the active and non-active groups of competitors were found to be quite similar with respect to three of the four dimensions under study. Of significant importance to this study however, was the athlete's present occupation. The findings indicated that only 46% of the non-active group of wrestlers were students as opposed to 75% of the active group. Since amateur wrestling is for the most part, conducted primarily within Canadian school programs and not based on a more European club system approach, it is not surprising that many wrestlers discontinue their involvement once they have disassociated themselves from an educational institution.

Wrestler Initial Involvement

Apparently, individuals become initially attracted to the sport of amateur wrestling on account of their desire to satisfy physical needs, termed sensory incentives by Alderman (1974). Wrestlers expressed a positive connection between participation and the attainment of those goals which were seen to relate to physical fitness development of a good physique, body contact, masculinity and personal physical stature.

The athletes under study were also attracted to the sport of wrestling as a means of fulfilling those reasons expressed by Alderman (1974) as affiliative, similar to those defined by Kenyon (1968) as a social experience. This was evidenced by a 68% agreement for both groups that "being a part of a team" was an important criteria for involvement.

It is interesting to note that contrary to the findings of Orlick (1972), DuWors (1973) and Eitzen (1974) who found that parents and peers play a significant role in their children's sporting activity, the athletes in this study cited that parents (5%) and friends (25%) encouraged participation on only a very minor scale. This finding certainly seems indicative that the Edmonton public's perceptions of amateur wrestling are correspondingly lower than for the recognition and publicity oriented sports such as hockey and football. Indeed the minimal exposure associated with amateur wrestling may be due in part to the reality that the majority of individuals do not include the sport as part of their normal activity programs.

The findings are consistent with those of DuWors (1973) who indicated that the media had very little influence on a youngster's initial involvement. Once again, this discovery relates strongly to the fact that amateur wrestling publicity is infrequent at best, therefore, youngsters would seldom become aware of the sport until introduced to wrestling as part of their school curriculum, intramural activities or intercollegiate program. On a point related, DuWors alluded specifically to wrestling and found that a teacher or coach became the most essential significant other to the athletes. Substantiating his findings is the current data which reveals that 78% of those wrestlers interviewed in the present study were initially motivated by a teacher. Obviously then, there is a need of special effort by teachers or physical educators to provide the impetus in order to motivate individuals to participate in amateur wrestling.

Only one significant difference was found between the groups of wrestlers examined in this research. Non-active wrestlers viewed body contact as a more important reason for their initial involvement than did active wrestlers. A hypothesis which could be made in light of this observation would be that non-active wrestlers discontinued their participation because contact requirements were not being fulfilled. In view of the nature of amateur wrestling where the novice wrestler must spend a large proportion of his time developing technical expertise, the athlete may indeed become frustrated. This occurence did in fact take place for non-active wrestlers were found to be significantly more frustrated than those who remained active. The logical extension of this hypothesis therefore, seems to be that non-active wrestlers were frustrated with wrestling possibly because they spent too many hours in repetitive drilling situations rather than in contact oriented scrimmage sessions.

In conclusion, it would appear that physical factors, affiliative needs, and significant others are salient factors in determining whether or not an athlete becomes initially involved in the sport of wrestling.

Wrestling Situations - Wrestlers

The assessment of wrestler satisfaction was largely determined by the analysis of responses associated with various wrestling situations. In only one instance did both groups of wrestlers exhibit a marked degree of dissatisfaction. They realized that once they had discontinued their academic tenure they had in all probability finished their wrestling career due to the absence of wrestling clubs within the city of Edmonton.

Numerous sport specific situations were considered by both groups of wrestlers to elicit satisfaction oriented responses. In general the athletes felt that wrestling was not expensive, dangerous, overly strenuous physically, inordinately time consuming, nor too "win" oriented. They expressed satisfaction with the quality of and their relationships with their wrestling coaches during and after high school.

A total of seven significant differences were found between active and non-active wrestlers. It was evident that those who had discontinued involvement were significantly less satisfied with the support they received from their friends during high school than were the active participants. Both Orlick (1972) and Scott (1974) have made reference to the importance of "referent others" in an athlete's life. Perhaps then, the non-active group possessed friends who were not actively involved in athletics or as Dickinson (1976) postulated were philosophically opposed to sport because many individuals consider it to be childish.

An interesting feature of the study which was not addressed in the literature dealt with the dissatisfaction of the active wrestlers with the amount of travel and mode of travel. Many of the non-active group of athletes had discontinued their participation in amateur wrestling at a time when local programs were expanding financially and thus numerous competition opportunities were provided which were widely separated geographically. Therefore, those currently involved were probably travelling more than had their non-active counterparts. For example, a University of Alberta wrestler in 1977-78 travelled a minimum of 10 times yearly as opposed to 6 times yearly in 1973 (Barry, 1978). Since the majority of wrestling tournaments in which Edmonton wrestlers compete are in centres such as Red Deer, Calgary, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina and most of these tournaments occur within the winter months, weekend travel often become hazardous as well as time consuming. A further speculation as to the active wrestler's dissatisfaction corresponds to the finding that 92% of the active wrestlers found constant travel to be a burden on their studies. The possibility also exists that wrestlers were forced to contend with weight loss during these trips, which would possibly accentuate the problems inherent with extended "road trips".

Media coverage after high school was seen to be inadequate by active wrestlers. Although neither group stated recognition as an important criteria for participating perhaps they did in fact desire a certain amount of publicity. Once again since many active wrestlers were students they anticipated more coverage of their event in papers such as the University of Alberta student newspaper, the Gateway. Conversely, non-students have grown accustomed to the fact that local wrestling coverage is negligible.

Each athlete was asked to ascertain the availability of good wrestling coaches in Edmonton. The active wrestlers overwhelmingly stated their dissatisfaction with the dearth of qualified coaches whereas the non-active wrestlers exhibited a certain degree of satisfaction. In actual fact the active athlete has much more accurately assessed the coaching situation. During the period 1971-1976 the only post high school coach in the entire city was at the University of Alberta (except for intermittent temporary coaching appointments at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology). Wrestling coaches at the University of Alberta during the period under observation have also often been hired on a "part-time" basis including A. W. Taylor (1969-72), Bill Hallett (1972-73), Ole Sorensen (1973-74) and John Barry (1974-75). Therefore, although the University provided leadership, the head coaching position changed four times in four years resulting in a certain lack of continuity and quite possibly a degree of credibility to the university. Obviously, active wrestlers who were immersed in a competitive athletic environment would realize that upon graduation their future possibilities for continutation as a wrestler seemed bleak. Conversely, the non-participating wrestlers looked back upon their involvement with very positive feelings regarding their coach, which quite possibly influenced their feelings regarding the entire coaching environment in Edmonton.

Apparently the non-active wrestlers were dissatisfied with the nature of communcation they received from the Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association. A simple explanation revolves around the advent of the provincial newsletter in 1974. Wrestlers only received the information if they were active members of the association. At the time of this survey the active group of athletes would have been receiving four newsletters yearly for at least three years while many of the non-active wrestlers would never have received such correspondence.

Inactive wrestlers were discovered to be significantly more frustrated during practices than were the active group. Without deliberating on theories such as the aggression - frustration hypothesis formulated by Dollard, Miller et al. (1950) it is quite conceivable that a major reason for the non-active group of wrestlers having discontinued centered around the elimination of their frustration As was postulated earlier, this frustration could have been as a result of the fact that this group of athletes were not able to express their contact needs early in their wrestling involvement.

In conclusion, wrestlers concurred that they were satisfied with the expenses, personal coaches, time involved, absence of perceived danger from injury, physical involvement and the absence of a "win at all costs" attitude.

Active wrestlers were seen to differ significantly from their counterparts in that they were more satisfied with the amount of support they received from their friends, the communication they received from the Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association and their lack of frustration associated with wrestling practices. They did however, express disatisfaction with the media coverage after high school, the availability of good coaches within Edmonton and the amount and methods of travelling to tournaments. Both groups expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of wrestling clubs within the city of Edmonton.

General Attitudes - Wrestlers

The athletes in this study were asked to respond to several open ended questions regarding their involvement. Both groups expressed that a teacher or coach was the most important person in stimulating their initial involvement. However, each group displayed a fair degree of dissimilarity when listing their most important reasons for involvement. Interesting to note was the fact that none of the non-participating group of wrestlers mentioned physical fitness as one of their most important reasons for initial involvement. It would seem plausible that this could be accounted for because their discontinuation of a strenuous physical activity would have a subsequent bearing upon their present and possibly more sedentary lifestyle. The active group on the other hand are still realizing the benefits of physical conditioning and would therefore rate this item highly. Important to realize however, is the implications of authors including Alderman (1974) and Miller and Russell (1971) who emphatically state that each individual has his own motivations for undertaking a role in the sport's subculture.

Both groups of athletes expressed a predominatly similar attitude with respect to aspects which they liked best about the sport. Those items which rated highly for both groups were camaraderie, travel, physical conditioning and competition. These findings correspond highly with the research of DuWors (1973) whose results included all of the above excepting travel. Although many wrestlers may not have envisiged travel as initially important, certainly travel could be an appealing aspect to youngsters for Alberta wrestlers have travelled throughout the world including Bulgaria (1971), Europe (1974), Arizona (1975), and Florida (1976) as well as numerous journeys on a national scale to the following cities for Canadian Championships: Whitehorse (1971), St. John's (1972), Vancouver (1973), Thunder Bay (1974), Regina (1975), Montreal (1976), Hamilton (1977), and Toronto (1978). In contrast to DuWors (1973) findings which suggested that fun of doing the sport for itself was the most important feature of a wrestler's involvement, this research determined that "fun" was mentioned by only 1 respondent out of a possible 25 responses.

A total of 76% of the athletes interviewed felt that wrestling programs were improving in Edmonton. The differences between the responses for both groups does not allow for simple discussion. Suffice to say that the majority of athletes feel the programs are in fact reversing the trend of the early 1970's however, they are of mixed opinions when asked why. Of the small percentage of athletes (24%) who felt that wrestling programs were not improving, 100% listed the "lack of good coaches" as the primary factor. This finding does, in fact, reflect a modicum of truth for although these seem to be an influx in the number of coaches, the quality as evidenced in a recent Level I Wrestling Coaches Certification Clinic, did not appear to be of a high level (Barry, 1977).

Wrestlers were very similar in their thoughts regarding what must be done to improve the sport. At least two of the items summarized as important needs of Canadian wrestlers by Nye (1972) were still considered important. These included better promotion and public relations and a need for more qualified coaches. Edmonton wrestlers felt strongly that in order to improve the sport and junior and senior high schools must play a more active role by including the sport as a part of the curriculum and intercollegiate program. They realized however, that this would never be accomplished until competent or at least enthusiastic individuals within the schools took an active interest in amateur wrestling. As can be witnessed from the aforementioned discussion, the relationship between the competitive environment and the availability, quality, and relationships with coaches are an integral part of this research. Generally speaking the athletes were very satisfied with their own coach or coaches. They realized, however, that there was a definite need for more wrestling coaches within the city of Edmonton. The majority of wrestlers at the time of this research thought that local programs were improving because there were in fact more coaches involved than there were in the early 1970's. It is therefore not surprising that they continued to express a belief that coaching development, although it had improved, was still a critical area if amateur wrestling was to expand in Edmonton.

In summation, wrestlers indicated that a teacher or coach was instrumental in their initial involvement. They expressed a liking for travel, physical conditioning, competition and camaraderie. A total of 75% of the athletes interviewed felt that wrestling programs in Edmonton were improving due to the increase in knowledgeable coaches, better high school programs and increased involvement at the administrative, coaching and officiating levels. Both groups also concurred that coaching and promotion are integral aspects of improving the sport.

Discontinuity - Wrestlers

When asked specifically why wrestlers had discontinued their wrestling involvement or in the case of the active wrestlers what they perceived would be the important factors influencing them to quit, four significant differences between groups arose. Non-active wrestlers indicated that their lack of desire, marital life, financial situation or relationship with teammates had little bearing on their decision to quit. Conversely, the active group perceived these factors to be very important reasons for their eventual discontinuity. In fact, on only one item, employement, is there seen to be a positive reason for non-active wrestlers leaving the sport. There is, however, an interesting feature necessitating further clarification. Both groups of wrestlers concurred that wrestling was not a dangerous sport. However, 36% of these same athletes indicated that receiving an injury would be an important reason for their discontinuation. It seems that wrestlers do not perceive the sport to be a high risk activity. They do realize that there are, however, dangers inherent with participation in amateur wrestling and are therefore aware that a debilitating injury could indeed end their involvement as an athlete.

Discussion with the athletes during the interviews revealed that many of the non-active wrestlers felt that their involvement with the sport took up too much of their time. Underlying, these statements, however, was the fact that the physical stress involved in wrestling was often the cause which directly related to the time element. On numerous occasions the athletes mentioned the difficulties incurred in recovering from strenuous two hour practices. Since over 50% of those who left wrestling were non-students, the difficulties involved in working all day before attending physically exhausting practices, losing weight, travelling, and facing the psychological rigors of a combative competition, become quite appreciable.

It is important at this point to reflect upon the primary reasons for role discontinuity amongst wrestlers. As has been previously mentioned, almost all of the attitudes elaborated on by the athletes as important for their discontinuing involvement are unrelated external factors over which a coach or contributor would not have any appreciable control. The implication is therefore, that although the active wrestlers saw some variables as potentially important, these were in actual fact irrelevant to the non-participating wrestler. Indeed, the emerging characteristics of wrestling discontinuity requires a complete dialectical approach - that no one explanation is comprehensive enough to cover the multiplicity of factors associated with an athlete who discontinues his active participation in amateur wrestling.

Several other identifiable reasons were discussed during the interviews of which the two most important dealt with political aspirations and extensive external recruiting. Both examples are related to a substantial degree for a few of the wrestlers expressed an attitude that coaches were often politically expedient at the expense of the athlete. Mention was made of unkept promises and unfulfilled trips to numerous international wrestling events. In addition it was common knowledge that during the early 1970's the aspirations of local enthusiasts were at the national level, quite possibly to the detriment of the local wrestling scene. An substantial amount of power was evident in Edmonton when local entrepreneurs Alex Romaniuk, Mike Eurchuk, Bert Taylor, Bill Manson, and Ed Zemrau were all on the executive of the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association. In order to build upon their domain however, expertise was needed in the form of athletes and numerous Canadian champions including Gord Bertie, Bill Smith, Butch Glover, Ole Sorensen, John Barry, and Bill Dowbiggin as well as World Champion Tadamichi Tanaka were imported to Edmonton to attend the University of Alberta. Unfortunately, many local wrestling enthusiasts, including a number of the non-active group, expressed an opinion that the imported athletes were taking their positions on the university wrestling team and therefore, they discontinued wrestling involvement.

Generally speaking, participating wrestlers indicated that the important reasons for their eventual discontinuity would be their lack of desire, marital status, financial situation and relationship with team members. The non-participating group of wrestlers may have discontinued on account of their employment.

Contributor Background

A total of 23 coaches, officials or administrators involved with amateur wrestling in the city of Edmonton were interviewed for the present study. When a comparison was made between the active and non-active contributors it was discovered that both groups exhibited a marked degree of similarity with reference to their respective backgrounds. Of particular interest to this research is the fact that 95% of those involved in amateur wrestling were teachers and 100% had received at least an undergraduate university degree. It is therefore, relatively important to realize that wrestling is conducted almost exclusively within our education institutions and usually by qualified teachers with a physical education background.

There was also evidence that the active participants continued their involvement with wrestling for an average of two years longer than the non-active group and more importantly, 36% of the non-active group discontinued their involvement within the first five years. It would therefore seem logical to assume that the active contributors were somewhat more committed to the sport of wrestling than were the non-active contributors.

Contributor Initial Involvement

There is a major underrepresentation in the literature dealing with sport's participation and more specifically wrestling involvement for those other than athletes. A total of 19 items were determined to be instrumental to wrestling involvement. It is quite evident from the data that there were numerous factors which had negligible effect on an individual becoming involved in amateur wrestling. One significant factor was that absolutely no one participated on account of their son's involvement. Certainly a high proportion of community organized sports including hockey, baseball, and football solicit contributors from amongst the ranks of parents, many of whom may feel that they possessed a certain degree of expertise in a particular sport because of their own personal involvement. Parents of wrestlers may possibly avoid involvement because of their lack of knowledge or possibly because the physical demands of the sport would be too high for an older man. To further clarify this point it might be stated that the physical conditioning aspect of the sport does not endear wrestling to the public as a recreational activity. Since young boys generally do not become involved in wrestling until the approximate age of 14 their fathers would probably fall within the 40-50 age bracket which is an advanced age for combative sports.

If we consider the reasons for contributor involvement in light of their relative importance, three distinct subdivisions can be discussed. The following section therefore examines personal related factors, athlete related issues and environmentally related concerns. The argument that one must have been personally involved as an athlete to become a successful coach does not seem to have inhibited Edmonton teachers from becoming involved as wrestling coaches. Less than half of the total population had ever actively competed as a wrestling competitor. However, for the other 50% their past involvement was seen to be an instrumental reason for their continued or renewed interest in another aspect of the sport.

Although 58% of the sample indicated that they become involved because they were the only coach available, a high percentage (68%) took a university wrestling course at one time or another. It is relevant at this point to note that on numerous occasions the contributors acknowledged the efforts of a Mr. Gino Fracas, former University of Alberta wrestling coach and instructor who was the guiding empetus and enthusiastic supporter of their involvement.

The final personally related factor for contributor involvement was found to be an interest in improving self physical conditioning. It is interesting that the non-active participants (78%) expressed a higher degree of importance on this item than did the active participants (44%). Perhaps as was the case for the non-active wrestlers, an initial interest in the sport because of fitness related factors diminished in time because the individual was not realizing the benefits he anticipated.

A total of four factors relating to student or athlete participation were discovered to be very critical to a coach's involvement. In addition all four are closely related to physical parameters which were rated highly by the athletes. These included conditioning for other sports (83%), body contact (96%), physical fitness (100%), and the opportunity for all shapes and sizes of boys to become involved (100%). A recurring theme during the discussion with contributors was that wrestling was a physically demanding and rugged individual sport, but more importantly it provided an opportunity for those too small or unskilled to play basketball or football an opportunity to athletically express themselves through another activity.

The third category considered to be important for contributor involvement related directly to the relative inexpensiveness of the sport. As equipment costs accelerate and law suits against sport's equipment manufacturing companies are becoming more prevalent physical education teachers are aware that a wrestler needs only regular gymnasium apparel in which to compete. For example, a set of uniforms for 15 athletes would cost less than $200.00. In fact, the only major expense associated with amateur wrestling is the initial outlay required to buy a multipurpose mat surface.

The findings indicated only one significant difference between groups of contributors. The active participants felt that a youngster's development of a good physique was not an important reason for their initial involvement. Although the difference is statistically significant only 7 of a possible 23 respondents answered that they felt this was important. Coaches may therefore, have realized that although a boy may develop a better proportioned musculature on account of his involvement this was not always necessarily the case.

In summary, it can be seen that individuals become involved in amateur wrestling to fulfill personal needs such as physical fitness, to help youngsters develop their potential as athletes and because the sport is relatively inexpensive.

Wrestling Situations - Contributors

All contributors expressed a marked degree of satisfaction with the strenuous physical demands of working with wrestlers, the amount of time they spent travelling to tournaments, the support and recognition they received from their friends and the small amount of interference there was with job opportunities. Coaches did however, indicate a great deal of dissatisfaction, as did the athletes, with the availability of wrestling clubs for non-students. The consquences of this situation can be readily witnessed in the negligible number of active wrestlers within the city of Edmonton over the age of 22.

Of utmost importance to this study is the fact that coaches were 100% in agreement that they received too little remuneration for the time they invested in the sport. Physical education teachers seem to be increasingly aware of the fact that they are not required to coach, even though it may be expected of them. Many physical educators coach two or even three sports after school hours. They are presently requesting remuneration for the extra hours they work or more preparation time during the day to prepare for their classroom workload. Indeed, a high percentage of the coaches, including the active group, indicated that after five or six years they were becoming tired of remaining after regular school hours regardless of their interest in sport. Unfortunately for the students however, is the reality that once teachers or coaches discontinue their coaching involvement, they continue to remain at that school, effectively barring the way for newcomers and inhibiting the growth of athletic programs.

It is also interesting to note that 100% of the contributors concurred with the athletes that amateur wrestling practices were not boring and that the sport was not perceived to be dangerous. This second factor becomes critical if wrestling enthusiasts are to ever mount an extensive public relations campaign, for the general public have generally predetermined that wrestling is an injury laden sport.

The findings of the current study also revealed that active contributors were significantly more satisfied with the availability of clubs for high school wrestlers in their area. In view of the fact that those currently involved would have an accurate estimation of how many clubs existed it is quite possible that many of the sample inferred that a "club" and a "team" had the same connotations when in fact a club was seen to be a non-school team. In point of fact, there has never been a successful non-school related club in Edmonton since 1970.

It is also important to note that non-active contributors were significantly more satisfied with the amount of communication they received from the EAWA than were the active group. Generally speaking however, it may be hypothesized that the non-active group was content to receive no correspondence for they had already lost interest in the sport. The active group on the other hand were very concerned that they be informed of the relevant issues and items associated with the sport locally.

In conclusion, it was discovered that contributors were satisfied with the travel, physical demands, recognition from friends and the lack of job interference associated with amateur wrestling. They did not feel that wrestling practices were boring or dangerous. They did, however, express dissatisfaction with the lack of remuneration they received and the absence of wrestling clubs for non-students. Only two significant differences were discovered between the groups. The active group indicated an attitude that there was an adequate number of wrestling clubs for high school wrestlers but to little communcation from the EAWA.

General Attitudes - Contributors

Implicit in these findings is the indication that both wrestlers and their coaches become involved in amateur wrestling to fulfill a diverse array of socio-psychological needs. Quite possibly the above explanation partially accounts for the presence of 13 different reasons for contributor involvement (n = 23). It is notable that whereas the athlete population listed "teacher or coach" as instrumental in their initial involvement, both groups of contributors also indicated that a university professor was an important motivating factor in their involvement. It is also interesting that the contributors were similarly involved to help youngsters of all shapes and sizes compete in an individual sport which would help them attain a high degree of fitness. According to the wrestlers these three factors were also important for their own participation.

Intuitively, an acceptance of the premise that contributors became involved in amateur wrestling during the time period under review because the newness of the sport gave rise to a degree of coach equality requires further discussion. Although only two contributors mentioned this fact it became obvious during the interviews that the majority of those who became involved as coaches during the late 1960's knew very little about the sport. Therefore many of the teachers were not alarmed that their lack of knowledge of the finer points of wrestling would be a detriment to the formation of a team.

Of paramount importance to the current research are the answers to the question of what contributors like best about the sport. There is immediate implication in terms of motivational relevance for explaining participation in terms of the attractiveness of the various components of the sport. For example, the contributors specified a total of ten aspects of wrestling that appealed most to them. However, not one of these reasons were personal - they did in fact list only the benefits accrued to the athletes. Perhaps, the association with a team itself provides sufficient satisfaction or a form of vicarious achievement. Explicit here however, is the obvious importance attached to the reasons for sports participation as a coach or contributor. That is, if the initial attraction is to help others fulfill their needs rather than the satisfying of self expectations, the relative strengths of the underlying motivational incentives may not withstand a lengthy test of time. This in fact does seem to have occurred in Edmonton for many of the coaches stated that they felt they had invested enough of their time and now wanted to spend more time on themselves or with their families.

The fact that contributors disagreed to a significant degree (.01) on whether or not local programs are improving is not particularly notable for they were looking back upon their former involvement when perhaps their impressions were correct. Of consequence here is the implication that 92% of the currently participating contributors did indeed feel that the local situation had undergone a revival due in part to better leadership and the advent of greater individual involvement.

Of central importance to this research is the degree of concordance between both groups of contributors with respect to their views on improving the sport. They felt very strongly that a better public relations campaign must be undertaken to both relieve the negative stigmatism caused by the association with "professional" wrestling, and to expound upon the virtues of wrestling participation. Contributors are also firmly convinced that coaching certification is a developmental imperative. This is especially true for those educational institutions where wrestling is not presently being taught or coached.

In summation, then, the contributors agreed that a university professor was instrumental in motivating them to partake in amateur wrestling although numerous reasons were listed by both groups. They expressed a strong conviction that they liked amateur wrestling because of the benefits that young men received from participation in the sport. Also, there was a strong indication from those presently involved that the status of amateur wrestling in Edmonton was improving because more people were becoming involved. Finally, the contributors indicated that in order for the sport to improve, those involved must concern themselves with coaching development and public relations campaigns.

Discontinuity - Contributors

Individuals participating within an athletic environment often discontinue their involvement as the attractiveness or meaningfullness, of a particular stimulus diminishes in intensity. Active contributors for example felt that if their wrestling involvement interfered with their marital life, they would discontinue. Only 60% of the non-active group expressed similar sentiments. Similarly, the active group indicated a belief that they would quit coaching if they lost their desire to do so. Surprisingly, though, only 65% of the non-active participants felt that this would be important. It is therefore difficult to assess why 34% of this group could continute to participate even if they had no desire to do so, unless they were of a firm conviction that others were benefiting from their involvement. It is also interesting that almost half of the respondents replied that one of the important reasons for their discontinuing their involvement was their relationship with other coaches. As was previously mentioned in the literature, there was a degree of bitterness expressed by many of the coaches who felt that politically inept efforts and personality conflicts had a very negative effect upon continued involvement.

Another interesting factor is that the active group invariably perceived possible important factors for their disinvolvement much more highly than did their counterparts. This phenomena was also seen to be the case with the wrestlers. Perhaps then many people are somewhat ashamed to admit why they discontinued, almost as if it reflected that they were "quitters". Therefore, the reasons that they list as important are external factors such as marriage, employment, etc. rather than stating their true reasons for discontinuation.

Further discussion in the area of role discontinuity led to the possible discovery of the biggest problem facing amateur wrestling enthusiasts. That is, that coaches are overworked and the all too familiar situation occurs where coaches expressed that they were "burnt out". These coaches were expected to administrate, attend meetings and clinics, organize tournaments, travel to tournaments, raise funds and generally support wrestling ad infinitum. Naturally, only those very committed to the sport could survive such an onslaught.

Finally then, it may be concluded that contributors leave the sport of wrestling for various reasons of which the two most important were their own marital life and their lack of desire to continue.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

Sport socio-psychological literature is relatively void of information concerning coach and athlete participation and discontinuity. There is also a major under-representation in wrestling related literature dealing specifically with athlete involvement, satisfaction and discontinuance. The present study was therefore an exploratory attempt to reveal why individuals become involved in amateur wrestling as a contributor or competitor and subsequently how satisfied/dissatisfied they are with the sport. The following major areas were analyzed: the reasons for the contributor's or athlete's initial entry into the sport at high school; the satisfaction they received from various sport specific situations; their general impressions concerning amateur wrestling and; the real or perceived reasons for discontinuing active participation. The major findings of this study are summarized as follows:

1. Individuals became involved as competitors in amateur wrestling in order to fulfill physical needs such as fitness, body contact, and physique building, affiliative needs or the pursuit of camaraderie within a social context and, due to the influence of significant others, the most important of whom were physical education teachers or coaches.

2. Individuals became involved in amateur wrestling as a contributor for personal reasons including a background as a former wrestler, involvement in a post secondary school wrestling course and a desire

to improve their own physical conditioning. Contributors also became involved in amateur wrestling because of a desire to help youngsters in a sport which they felt would provide physical benefits for boys of all shapes and sizes within the confines of a relatively inexpensive individual sport.

3. Wrestlers concurred that they were generally satisfied with the time and costs, their personal coaches, the absence of perceived danger from injury, the high level of physically strenuous involvement and an absence of a "win at all costs" attitude associated with the sport. Both groups expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of wrestling clubs within the city of Edmonton. Those who had discontinued participation were found to be significantly more dissatisfied with the amount of support they received from their friends, AAWA communication and the constant frustration associated with wrestling practices. Conversely, the active group were significantly more dissatisfied with the media coverage. (this was particularly prevalent among those who graduated from high school), the availability of good coaches within Edmonton and the amount and method of travel involved in the sport of wrestling.

4. Contributors indicated similar positive feelings towards the opportunity to travel, heavy physical demands, recognition from friends, and the lack of job interference associated with their participation in amateur wrestling. They expressed a strong belief that wrestling practices were neither boring nor dangerous, however, they stated a great deal of dissatisfaction with the lack of personal remuneration and the absence of wrestling clubs for non-students.

Only two significant differences were discovered between the groups. The active contributors felt that there was an adequate number of wrestling clubs for high school wrestlers. They felt, however, that the amount of communication that they received from the EAWA was insufficient.

5. The wrestlers responses to the general questions revealed that a teacher or coach was instrumental in motivating them to become initially involved in wrestling. The aspects that both groups expressed a liking for included travel, physical conditioning, competition and camaraderie. The majority of wrestlers (75%) stated that they felt local wrestling programs were improving due to a better high school program, increased contributor involvement and an increase in the number of coaches. There was a strong consensus that improved coaching and a public relations campaign are integral aspects of improving the sport.

6. The contributors agreed that a university professor was a prime motivating factor associated with their initial involvement. They liked amateur wrestling because of the numerous benefits available to boys who participate. These included physical fitness factors and the opportunities for all shapes and sizes of individuals to compete in an individual contact sport which was inexpensive for both the athlete and the physical educator. Although there was a statistically significant difference between the active and non-active contributors there was a strong indication from those currently involved that local programs were improving because of the influx of new participants to the sport. The contributors also concurred

with the wrestlers that if the sport was to improve, coaching development and public relation campaigns must rate as high priority programs.

7. The reasons that active wrestlers rated as major potential factors important to their eventual discontinuity were a lack of desire to continue participation, marital status, financial situation and their relationship with team members. Those wrestlers who had actually discontinued their involvement in the sport indicated 60% or higher similarity on only one item, employment, which is indicative of the fact that those who did discontinue did so for a variety of reasons. The wrestlers may have felt somewhat guilty about discontinuing their participation and subsequently submerged their true feelings.

8. The contributors of amateur wrestling expressed a number of perceived or real reasons for discontinuity of which the two most important are seen to be marital life and lack of desire. As with the athletes who had discontinued there seemed to be no immediately apparent or specific reason for an individual choosing to discontinue active involvement.

Conclusion

The sport of amateur wrestling currently seems to be enjoying a reinstatement to its former status as a viable activity in the city of Edmonton as was evidenced by 70% of those interviewed for the present study. Numerous factors are related to the present resurrection including; the increase in the number of active wrestling coaches and the subsequent increase in the number of city high schools actively supporting a wrestling team; the exposure of the general public to amateur wrestling as a result of the 1976 Olympics, the 1978 Canadian Open Championships in Edmonton and the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton; the improved leadership and communication from the EAWA, AAWA and the CAWA and finally, the vital attitude expressed by the University of Alberta by hiring a full time wrestling teacher/coach.

As has been witnessed repeatedly, where there is an interested and enthusiastic supporter of amateur wrestling, a program will probably exist. If coaches desire to build a wrestling program then the current research shows that they themselves must promote the sport among youngsters that might never otherwise be introduced to the sport. Concomitantly, youngsters who wish to become wrestlers must in turn "sell" the sport to a physical education teacher and make him aware that an interest does in fact exist.

Based on the findings, a conclusion may be postulated that coaches who wish to recruit individuals into a wrestling environment should promote the positive aspects of the activity such as fitness, physique building, travel and friendship, as well as the fact that it is an individual combative sport that can provide physical contact for the "little man" as well as larger competitors.

There are a number of areas within the sporting context where contributors can attempt to dispel some of the dissatisfaction that was expressed by the athletes including:

1. An increase in the amount of communication from the local and provincial sport's governing bodies to the athletes.

2. An attempt to alleviate any noticeable athlete frustration by encouraging contact oriented scrimmage sessions.
3. An increase in the amount of media coverage in the Edmonton Journal, the Edmonton Sun and the University of Alberta Gateway as well as increasing the radio and television exposure.
4. The development of more coaching expertise within the Edmonton area.
5. An attempt to eliminate some of the tedious and time-consuming methods of travelling to tournaments by using alternative modes such as excursion or student stand-by airfare.
6. The development of an Edmonton wrestling club which could service the needs of those not affiliated with an education institution.

Although it has been noted that the education environment is conducive to sporting interest and given that facilities and coaches are often readily available within that environment, the major limiting factor to greater mass participation in wrestling seems to be coach involvement or lack thereof. Assuming that local amateur wrestling promoters are interested in attracting more contributors they might be well advised to search throughout the ranks of former wrestlers or students who had taken a university wrestling course. As the number of future physical educators who are exposed to wrestling as part of their post secondary curriculum increases, there will be a possible and proportionate correlation to the number of students who will be familiarized with the sport. Once inducted into the active ranks care must be taken not to overburden the relative newcomer with too many commitments. In addition, some attempt must be made to convince the local school boards that many physical educators eventually may discontinue their coaching involvements if adequate remuneration for time invested is not made an integral part of their jobs.

The one significant conclusion that can be made about wrestling discontinuity is that there does not seem to be any one reason why individuals choose to discontinue their involvement. Each individual seems to have his own personal reasons. Certainly the more important and obvious reasons listed were lack of desire, employment or marital life, however, for most people it seems that the benefits of continued participation no longer equalled the considerable efforts that were demanded relative to continued participation and performance.

Recommendations

As a result of this exploratory study the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Now that an attitudinal instrument is available, a recommendation would be for others involved in amateur wrestling to conduct a similar study in their area. Obviously, with some readjustments the inventory and interview could be modified to enable enthusiasts to determine the involvement, satisfaction and discontinuity factors related to other sports with only a minimum of training in research and interview techniques.

2. A suggested area of practical study would include analysis of the coaching and volunteer environment. Of particular interest to the sport sociologists and psychologists would be a discovery of the

underlying motivations of coaches and other central participants who become involved in sport. As well, it would be sufficiently important to determine a coach's feeling towards his sport and offer indications as to why he would choose to continue or discontinue his participation.

3. A suggestion for further research might include a comparison of attitudes between athletes and coaches on specific wrestling or sport related items. It would be interesting to know for example if wrestlers and coaches were in agreement with such sport specific situations as the structuring of the practice, match strategy, injury treatment, weight loss procedures and so forth.

4. A longitudinal study of the type presented here would provide valuable insight into the attitude changes which occur within the athlete which, in effect, will determine the role amateur wrestling will play in his life. An investigation of this type would analyze the wrestler's involvement in amateur wrestling from his initial exposure at the junior high school level until such time as he discontinues.

5. An in-depth study of athlete and participant motivation along the lines of Alderman's Incentive System Inventory could be conducted to determine the strength of the various incentives which operate within each individual participant who chooses to become an active participant in amateur wrestling.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abdou, K.S.
"Sport and Games in Ancient Egypt". in Zeigler, E.F., A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973. p. 57-66.

Alderman, R.
Psychological Behavior in Sport. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1974.

Allman, F., Jr.
"Competitive Sports for Boys under Fifteen-Beneficial or Harmful". in Frost, R.B., Psychological Concepts Applied to Physical Education and Coaching. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Co., 1971.

Antonelli, F.
"Psychological Problems of Top Level Athletes". International Journal of Sport Psychology. 1970. p. 34-39.

Ball, D.W. and Loy, J.W.
Sport and the Social Order: Contributions to the Sociology of Sport. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Co., 1975.

Barry, J.B.
"A History of Wrestling in Edmonton - 1964-1974". Unpublished Paper, presented at the University of Alberta, 1974.

Beiser, A.
The Madness in Sports: Psychological Observations on Sports. New York: Appleton - Century - Crofts, 1967.

Bertie, G.
Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association - Developmental Program. Edmonton: Commonwealth Sports Development Group, City of Edmonton, 1974.

Birch, D. and Veroff, J.
Motivation: A Study of Action. California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1966.

Boring, W.J.
Science and Skills of Wrestling. St. Louis: The C.V. Mosby Co., 1975.

Boyle, R.H.
Sport-Mirror of American Life. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1963.

Butt, D.S.
Psychology of Sport. Toronto: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1976.

Callois, R.
"The Classification of Games". In Sport and the Body. Gerber, E., (ed.). Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1972.

Cheek, N.H. and Burch, W.R.
The Social Organization of Leisure in Human Society. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1976.

Clayton, T.
An Introduction to Wrestling. New Jersey: A.S. Barnes and Co., Inc., 1970.

Commonwealth Sports Development Group
Commonwealth Sports Study. Edmonton: Percy Page Centre, City of Edmonton, 1974.

Coleman, J.
The Adolescent Society. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1961.

Descent, D.
Interview with the Executive Director of the CAWA. Edmonton: November, 1977.

Dickinson, J.
A Behavioral Analysis of Sport. London: Lepus Books, 1976.

DuWors, R.E.
"Specifying the Links Between Athletes and Their Communities: The Basis for Sports Action Programmes". Unpublished Paper, University of Calgary, 1973.

Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association
Minutes of Meetings of the Board of Directors. 1965-1978. Personal files of J. Barry, Edmonton.

Edwards, H.
Sociology of Sport. Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1973.

Eitzen, D.
"Sport and Social Status in American Public Secondary Education" Unpublished Paper, presented at the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974.

Ekfelt, V.
"Eliminating the Criticisms of High School Wrestling". Athletic Journal, 37:10-11, 1956.

Eurchuk, M.
"A Brief History of Wrestling in Edmonton". Unpublished Paper, Edmonton, 1975.

Eurchuk, M.
to R. Bennets, President of the AAWA, Calgary, Sept. 1972, p. 2, personal files of J. Barry, Edmonton.

Eurchuk, M.
to B. Nye, President of the CAWA, Ottawa, May 1972, p. 2, personal files of J. Barry, Edmonton.

Eurchuk, M.
"Annual Report". presented to the AAWA 1972, p. 1, personal files of J. Barry, Edmonton.

Ferguson, G.A.
Statistical Analysis in Psychology and Education. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1959.

F.I.L.A.
Official Program, 1970 World Amateur Wrestling Championships. Edmonton, Alberta, 1970.

Frederickson, F.S.
"Sports and the Cultures of Man". as quoted in Loy, J. and Kenyon, G., Sport, Culture and Society. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1969.

Freud, S.
As quoted in Motivation: A Study of Action. Birch, D. and Veroff, J. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 1966.

Freisen, D.
The Urban Teenager. Edmonton: The University of Alberta Printing Services, Edmonton, 1969.

Frost, R.B.
Psychological Concepts Applied to Physical Education and Coaching. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Co., 1971.

Fulton, S.
As quoted in What Research Tells the Coach About Wrestling. Rasch, P. and Kroll, W. Washington: AAHPER Publications, 1964.

Garvie, G.
to the CAWA, April 9, 1973, p. 2, personal files of J. Barry, Edmonton.

Gateway
University of Alberta, 1911, p. 11.

Glassford, G.
"Organization of Games and Adaptive Strategies of the Canadian Eskimo". in G. Luschen (ed.), The Cross Cultural Analysis of Sport and Games. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1970.

Howell, M. and Howell, N.
Sport and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present.
Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969.

Howell, M. and Sawula, L.
"Sport and Games Among the Etruscans", in Zeigler, E.F. (ed.)
A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign,
Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., pp. 79-92.

Hull, L.
As quoted in Motivation: A Study of Action. Brich, D. and
Veroff, J., California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 1966.

Hull, C. and Lindzey, G.
As quoted in Psychological Behavior in Sport. Alderman,
Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co., 1974.

Ingham, A.G.
"Occupational Subcultures in the Work World of Sport". in
Ball, D.W. and Loy, J.W. (eds.) Sport and the Social Order.
Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Co., 1975.

Jersild, A.
The Psychology of Adolescence. New York: Macmillan Co., 1963.

Jokl, E. and Jokl, P.
The Psysiological Basis of Athletic Records. Springfield,
Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1968.

Jones, F.B.
"Intercollegiate and Inter Scholastic Athletic Programs in the
1970's". Sportscope. June: 1-20, 1970.

Jones, T.
"Soviets Winning: Farewell to City:, in Edmonton Journal.
July 13, 1970.

Keen, C., Speidel, C. and Swartz, R.
Championship Wrestling. Annapolis, Maryland: U.S. Navel
Academy, 1958.

Kraus, R.
Recreation and Leisure in Modern Society. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971.

Keith, A.
Complete Guide to Championship Wrestling. New York: Parker
Publishing Co., Inc., 1968.

Keith, A. and Sasahara, S.
Coaching Techniques for Freestyle and Greco-Roman Wrestling.
New York: Parker Publishing Co., 1973.

Kent, G.
A Pictorial History of Wrestling. New York: The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., 1969.

Kenyon, G.
"A Conceptual Model for Categorizing Physical Activity". in Sport, Culture and Society. Loy, J. and Kenyon, G., (eds.). New York: The Macmillan Co., 1969.

Kerlinger, F.
Foundations of Behavioral Research. 2nd edition, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Co., 1973.

Loy, J.W. and Kenyon, G.S.
Sport, Culture, and Society. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1969.

Masin, H.
As quoted in Science and Skills of Wrestling., Boring W., St. Louis: The C.V. Mosby Co., 1975, p. 51.

Miller, D.M. and Russell, K.R.
Sport: A Contemporary View. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1971.

Minister of State for Fitness and Sport
Highlights of the 1976 Fitness and Amateur Sport Survey. Ottawa: 1977.

Moriarty, D. and MacDonald, W.
"Asking or Interviewing", unpublished paper, University of Windsor.

Neville, A.M. and Kennedy, J.B.
Basic Statistical Methods for Engineers and Scientists. Pennsylvania: International Textbook Co., 1966.

Nye, B.W.
"Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association Attitude Survey". Paper presented to the CAWA, Ottawa: 1972.

Orlick, T.
An Analysis of Early Sports Participation. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta.

Orlick, T. and Botteril, C.
Every Kid Can Win. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1975.

Palmer, D. and Howell, M.
"Archeological Evidence of Sport and Games in Ancient Crete". in Zeigler, E.F., (ed.), A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973, pp. 67-78.

Palmer, D. and Howell, M.
"Sport and Games in Early Civilizations". in Ziegler, E.F., (ed.), A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973, pp. 21-34.

Petrov, R.
Principles of Free-Style Wrestling for Children and Adolescents. Spain: Santa Marta, 1977.

Rajagopalan, K.
"Early Indian Physical Education". in Zeigler, E.F. (ed.) A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973, pp. 45-56.

Ramsun, R.
The History of Amateur Wrestling in the Edmonton Area up to 1960. Unpublished Paper, University of Alberta, 1974.

Rasch, P. and Kroll, W.
What Reserach Tells the Coach About Wrestling. Washington: AAHPER Publications, 1964.

Sage, G.H.
Sport and American Society: Selected Readings. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1974.

Scott, H.
"Self, Coach and Team". Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta, 1973.

Simone, A.
"The Socio-Economic Class of Intercollegiate Athletics". as quoted in What Research Tells the Coach About Wrestling. Rasch, P. and Kroll, W. Washington: AAPHER Publications, 1964.

Stevenson, C.L. and Nixon, J.E.
"A Conceptual Scheme of the Social Functions of Sport". Source Unknown, 1973.

Stone, H.A.
Wrestling. New York: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1950.

Talamini, J.T.
"Occupational Idealogies and Behavioral Patterns in School Athletics". as quoted in Eitzen, D. Sport and Social Status in American Public Secondary Education. Unpublished Paper, presented at the Eight World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974.

Taylor, A.W.
"Physiological Effects of Wrestling in Adoloscents and Teen-Agers". Journal of Sports Medicine, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1975.

Theodorson, G. and Theodorson, A.
A Modern Dictionary of Sociology. New York: T. Crowell Co., 1969.

Thresher, T.
Interview with the Sport Chairman for Wrestling at the 1978 Commonwealth Games, Edmonton: August, 1978.

Tolman, E.
As quoted in Motivation: A Study of Action. Birch, D. and Veroff, J., California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 1966.

Touney, A.D. and Steffenwenig, D.
Sport in Ancient Egypt. Leipzig Edition, Amsterdam: B.R. Gruner Ltd., 1969.

Turabian, K.
A Manual for Writers. Fourth Edition, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Tutko, T. and Bruns, W.
Winning is Everything and Other American Myths. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1976.

Tutko, T.A. and Richards, J.W.
The Athlete's Guide to Athletic Motivation. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1972.

Tutko, T. and Tosi, U.
Sports Psyching. Los Angeles: J.P. Tarcher, Inc., 1976.

Umbach, A. and Johnson, W.
Successful Wrestling. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby Co., 1953.

University of Alberta
Golden Bears and Pandas Results. Team results, 1967-1974. Printed annually by the University of Alberta Athletic Board, since 1967.

Vanderzwaag, H.J.
Toward a Philosophy of Sport. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1972.

Voltmer, E. and Esslinger, A.
The Organization and Administration of Physical Education. Edition 4, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1967.

Watts, D.
to AAWA, March 1972, p. 1, Personal files of J. Barry.

Wood, Lorne,
The Dropout Rate of Male Physical Educators. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Alberta, 1970.

Young, W.
"The Social Stratification of the Illinois State High School Wrestling and Swimming Champions". as quoted in What Research Tells the Coach About Wrestling. Rasch, P. and Kroll, W., Washington: AAPHER Publications, 1964.

Zeigler, E.F.
A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900. Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973.

APPENDIX A

WRESTLER WRESTLING ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

WRESTLER

WRESTLING ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE: ______________________ PLACE: ______________________

NAME: ____

CLASSIFICATION: WRESTLER: ☐ DISCONTINUED WRESTLER: ☐

PART 1 - GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Occupation: STUDENT ☐ OTHER: ________________ ☐

2. Level of Education: HIGH SCHOOL ☐ UNIVERSITY OF COLLEGE ☐ POST GRAD ☐

3. Year of first wrestling involvement ________________

4. Your average weight class ________________________

5. The total number of matches you have on the average each year __________

6. What do you consider to be your outstanding wrestling achievement?:

   ____

7. If you had to rate yourself as a wrestler based on your past performances and according to your age group and weight class, which of the following categories would you place yourself in?

   NOVICE ☐ TOP THREE IN YOUR CITY ☐ TOP THREE IN YOUR PROVINCE ☐

   TOP THREE IN CANADA ☐ TOP TEN IN THE WORLD ☐

PART 2 - INITIAL INVOLVEMENT:

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE REGARDING YOUR INITIAL INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT IN WRESTLING? PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE:

VERY IMPORTANT	QUITE IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	LITTLE IMPORTANCE	NO IMPORTANCE
1	2	3	4	5

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

1. My parents influenced me to wrestle:

FATHER MOTHER 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

2. My friends influenced me to wrestle. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

3. A teacher influenced me to wrestle. 1 2 3 4 5

The teacher was: A. A Physical Education Teacher
B. The Wrestling Coach
C. Other

COMMENT: ______________________________

4. I learned about wrestling in class. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

5. I entered an intramural wrestling tournament. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

6. Wrestling was a popular sport in my school. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

7. Wrestling team members received recognition at my school. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

8. How important were the following:

A. School paper 1 2 3 4 5
B. Radio 1 2 3 4 5
C. Newspapers 1 2 3 4 5
D. Television 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

9. I felt wrestling:

A. Would be good for developing physical fitness. 1 2 3 4 5
B. Would be good for developing a good physique. 1 2 3 4 5
C. Was a masculine sport. 1 2 3 4 5
D. Was a good body contact sport. 1 2 3 4 5
E. Was a sport that suited my size. 1 2 3 4 5
F. Would get me in shape for another sport. 1 2 3 4 5
G. Would be a good form of self defense. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

10. Wrestling provides an opportunity to travel. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

11. Wrestling provides an opportunity to be part of a team. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

PART 3 - WRESTLING SITUATIONS

PLEASE CONSIDER YOUR GENERAL IMPRESSIONS FROM YOUR HIGH SCHOOL CAREER AND YOUR PRESENT FEELINGS (OR LAST YEAR) TOWARDS YOUR WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT. USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE TO RATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT OR HOW SATISFIED YOU ARE, OR ARE NOT, WITH THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS.

VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NOT SURE	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED
1	2	3	4	5

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

1. The availability of facilities:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
2. The quality of facilities:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
3. The expenses involved with wrestling:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
4. The opportunity for a future professional career within the sport. 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
5. The strenuous physical demands of training for wrestling:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
6. The amount of time that must be spent training for wrestling:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
7. The amount of time spent travelling to tournaments:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________
8. The method of travelling to tournaments:
   A. High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   B. Post High School: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5
   COMMENT: ____________________

9. The support you received from your parents:

MOTHER: 1 2 3 4 5

FATHER: 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

10. The support and recognition you received from your friends:

High School: 1 2 3 4 5

Post High School: 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

11. The amount of PUBLIC recognition YOU received:

A. Within your High School (ie: PA system, newspaper). 1 2 3 4 5
B. During High School through the media. 1 2 3 4 5
C. Post High School within your school (ie: University). 1 2 3 4 5
D. Post High School through the media. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

12. The amount of public recognition wrestling received:

A. Within your High School. 1 2 3 4 5
B. During High School through the media. 1 2 3 4 5
C. Post High School within your school 1 2 3 4 5
D. Post High School through the media. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

13. The amount of communication you received from your:

A. Local Association: 1. During High School 1 2 3 4 5
2. Post High School 1 2 3 4 5
B. Provincial Association: 1. During High School 1 2 3 4 5
2. Post High School 1 2 3 4 5
C. National Association: 1. During High School 1 2 3 4 5
2. Post High School 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

14. The availability of wrestling clubs in your area.

High School: 1 2 3 4 5
Post High School: 1 2 3 4 5
After Graduation: 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

15. The quality of competition:

A. High School: i. Teammates 1 2 3 4 5
ii. Within your city 1 2 3 4 5
iii. Within your province 1 2 3 4 5
B. Post High School: i. Teammates 1 2 3 4 5
ii. Within your city, 1 2 3 4 5
iii. Within your province 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

16. Coaching:

A. High School: i. Quality of your coach 1 2 3 4 5
ii. Quality in general 1 2 3 4 5
iii. Availability of good coaches 1 2 3 4 5
iv. Relationships with coaches 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

B. Post High School: i. Quality of your coach 1 2 3 4 5
ii. Quality in general 1 2 3 4 5
iii. Availability of good coaches 1 2 3 4 5
iv. Relationships with coaches 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ____________________

17. The emphasis placed on winning:

High School: 1 2 3 4 5
Post High School: 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT; ____________________

18. Wrestling is a dangerous sport:

YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________________
NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________________

19. Wrestling practices are boring:

A. High School: YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________
NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________
%: ____________

B. Post High School: YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________
NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________
%: ____________

20. Wrestling practices are frustrating:

YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________________
NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________________
%: ____________

21. How much, if any does wrestling interfere with the following:

TOO MUCH	A GOOD DEAL	AVERAGE	NOT MUCH	NONE
1	2	3	4	5

A. High School:

1. Romantic or marital life 1 2 3 4 5
2. Social life 1 2 3 4 5
3. Job opportunities 1 2 3 4 5
4. Homework 1 2 3 4 5
5. Other: ____________________ 1 2 [illegible] 4 5

B. Post High School:

1. Romantic or marital life 1 2 3 4 5
2. Social life 1 2 3 4 5
3. Job opportunities 1 2 3 4 5
4. Homework 1 2 3 4 5
5. Other: ____________________ 1 2 3 4 5

22. How would you rate your local High School program:

EXCELLENT	GOOD	ADEQUATE	POOR	EXTREMELY POOR
1	2	3	4	5

1 2 3 4 5

PART 4 - GENERAL ATTITUDES

1. List the two most important factors which influenced your initial participation in wrestling.

A. ____________________

B. ____________________

2. List the three aspects of wrestling you like best.

A. ____________________

B. ____________________

C. ____________________

3. What are your general feelings regarding weight loss for wrestling?

____

____

4. Do you feel that our local wrestling programs are improving?

YES Why? ____________________

NO Why not? ____________________

5. What are the two most important aspects of wrestling that we must work at in order to develop the sport?

A. ____________________

B. ____________________

PART 5 - REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION

1. If you decided to discontinue active participation in wrestling or have already done so, what level of importance would you place on the following?

VERY IMPORTANT QUITE IMPORTANT NOT SURE LITTLE IMPORTANCE NO IMPORTANCE

A. Injury	1	2	3	4	5
B. Age	1	2	3	4	5
C. Marital or family life	1	2	3	4	5
D. Financial	1	2	3	4	5
E. Employment	1	2	3	4	5
F. Relationship with athletes	1	2	3	4	5
G. Relationship with others involved in the sport	1	2	3	4	5
H. Lack of desire or motivation	1	2	3	4	5
I. Demands and pressures of the sport were unreasonable	1	2	3	4	5
J. Other: ____________________	1	2	3	4	5

Comment: ____________________

2. If you decided to drop out of active competition would you still want to be involved as;

A. A coach YES NO

B. An official YES NO

C. An administrator YES NO

APPENDIX B

CONTRIBUTOR WRESTLING ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

CONTRIBUTOR'S

WRESTLING ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE: ______________________ PLACE: ______________________

NAME: ____

CLASSIFICATION: CONTRIBUTOR: ☐ DISCONTINUED CONTRIBUTOR: ☐

PART 1 - GENERAL BACKGROUND:

1. Occupation: PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER ☐ OTHER: ____________ ☐
2. Level of Education: HIGH SCHOOL ☐ UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE ☐ POST GRAD ☐
3. Year of first wrestling involvement: ______________
4. Do you feel your contribution to wrestling has been:
   ☐ MINIMAL ☐ AVERAGE ☐ SUBSTANTIAL
5. What do you consider to be your outstanding wrestling achievement?:
   ____
6. What areas have you become involved in as a contributor?:
   COMPETITOR ☐ COACH ☐ CERTIFIED OFFICIAL ☐ ADMINISTRATOR ☐

PART 2 - INITIAL INVOLVEMENT:

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE REGARDING YOUR INITIAL INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT IN WRESTLING? PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE:

VERY IMPORTANT	QUITE IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	LITTLE IMPORTANCE	NO IMPORTANCE
1	2	3	4	5

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

1. I was once a wrestler. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

2. A friend introduced me to the sport. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

3. My son was involved in the sport. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

4. I wanted to become involved with an amateur sport. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

5. I was asked to teach wrestling as part of a school curriculum. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

6. I was the only person available who would coach in my area. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

7. One of my job responsibilities was to teach and coach wrestling. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

8. I took a post High School course in wrestling. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

9. I felt wrestling would provide me with an opportunity to travel. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

10. I felt that becoming involved with wrestling would improve MY OWN physical conditioning. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

11. I felt wrestling would be a good sport for youngsters because it:

    A. Would be good for developing physical fitness. 1 2 3 4 5
    B. Would be good for developing a good physique. 1 2 3 4 5
    C. Was a masculine sport. 1 2 3 4 5
    D. Was a good body contact sport. 1 2 3 4 5
    E. Would be a good form of self defense. 1 2 3 4 5
    F. Would get athletes in shape for other sports. 1 2 3 4 5
    G. Was a sport that suited all shapes and sizes. 1 2 3 4 5
    H. Was an inexpensive sport. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

12. I wanted to become involved in the 1970 World Wrestling Championships. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________________

PART 3 - WRESTLING SITUATIONS:

PLEASE CONSIDER YOUR GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OVER YOUR ENTIRE PERIOD OF WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT AND YOUR PRESENT FEELINGS (OR LAST YEAR) TOWARDS YOUR WRESTLING INVOLVEMENT. USE THE FOLLOWING SCALE TO RATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT OR HOW SATISFIED YOU ARE OR ARE NOT WITH THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS.

VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NOT SURE	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED
1	2	3	4	5

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

1. The availability of facilities:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

2. The quality of facilities:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

3. The expenses involved with wrestling:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

4. The opportunity for a future professional career within the sport. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

5. The strenuous physical demands of training or working with wrestlers:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

6. The amount of time that must be spent being involved with wrestling:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

7. The amount of time spent travelling to tournaments:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

8. The method of travelling to tournaments:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

9. The support and recognition you received from your friends:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

10. The support and recognition you received from your employers:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

11. The amount of public recognition you received:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

12. The amount of public recognition wrestling received:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

13. The amount of communication you received from your:

A. Local Association:
   1. Generally 1 2 3 4 5
   2. Presently 1 2 3 4 5

B. Provincial Association:
   1. Generally 1 2 3 4 5
   2. Presently 1 2 3 4 5

C. National Association:
   1. Generally 1 2 3 4 5
   2. Presently 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

14. The availability of wrestling clubs in your area:

For High School wrestlers. 1 2 3 4 5

For Non-students. 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

15. The availability of good coaches in your area:

A. Generally: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

B. Presently: ______________________ 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

16. The emphasis placed on winning:

Generally: 1 2 3 4 5

Presently: 1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ______________________

17. Wrestling is a dangerous sport:

YES ☐ COMMENT: ______________________

NO ☐ COMMENT: ______________________

18. Wrestling practices are boring:

A. Generally: YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________

NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________

% ____________

B. Presently: YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________

NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________

% ____________

19. Wrestling practices are frustrating:

YES ☐ COMMENT: ____________

NO ☐ COMMENT: ____________

% ____________

20. How much, if any does wrestling interfere with the following:

TOO MUCH	A GOOD DEAL	AVERAGE	NOT MUCH	NONE
1	2	3	4	5

CIRCLE ONE ONLY

A. Generally:

1. Romantic or marital life.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Social life.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Job opportunities.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Other work.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Other: ____________	1	2	3	4	5

COMMENT: ____________

B. Presently:

1. Romantic or marital life.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Social life.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Job opportunities.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Other work.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Other: ____________	1	2	3	4	5

COMMENT: ____________

21. How would you rate our local High School program:

EXCELLENT	GOOD	ADEQUATE	POOR	EXTREMELY POOR
1	2	3	4	5

1 2 3 4 5

COMMENT: ____________

22. Generally speaking, how would you rate the following:

1. Local leadership.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Support from your local School Board.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Interest amongst students or athletes.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Recognition for coaching a sport considered to be "minor".	1	2	3	4	5
5. Your own personal background or knowledge of the sport.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Remuneration for time spent involved with wrestling, (IE: money, more preparation time, etc.).	1	2	3	4	5

COMMENT: ____________

PART 4 - GENERAL ATTITUDES

1. List the two most important factors which influenced your initial participation in wrestling.

   A. ______________________________

   B. ______________________________

2. List the three aspects of wrestling you like best.

   A. ______________________________

   B. ______________________________

   C. ______________________________

3. What are your general feelings regarding weight loss for wrestling?

   ____

   ____

4. Do you feel that our local wrestling programs are improving?

   YES Why? ______________________________

   NO Why not? ______________________________

5. What are the two most important aspects of wrestling that we must work at in order to develop the sport?

   A. ______________________________

   B. ______________________________

PART 5 - REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION

1. If you decided to discontinue active participation in wrestling or have already done so, what level of importance would you place on the following?

VERY IMPORTANT QUITE IMPORTANT NOT SURE LITTLE IMPORTANCE NO IMPORTANCE

A.	Injury	1	2	3	4	5
B.	Age	1	2	3	4	5
C.	Marital or family life	1	2	3	4	5
D.	Financial	1	2	3	4	5
E.	Employment	1	2	3	4	5
F.	Relationship with athletes	1	2	3	4	5
G.	Relationship with others involved in the sport	1	2	3	4	5
H.	Lack of desire or motivation	1	2	3	4	5
I.	Demands and pressures of the sport were unreasonable	1	2	3	4	5
J.	Other: ______________________	1	2	3	4	5
Comment:	______________________	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF WRESTLER INVENTORY RAW SCORES

Summary of Wrestler Inventory Raw Scores

Initial Involvement

	Active Wrestlers						Non Active Wrestlers					
	V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.		V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
1.	0	0	2	3	7	12	0	1	0	2	10	13
2.	1	1	1	5	4	12	1	3	0	4	5	13
3.	4	5	1	1	5	12	4	5	1	0	3	13
4.	2	4	0	3	3	12	1	2	1	4	5	13
5.	3	2	0	0	7	12	2	0	1	0	10	13
6.	1	3	1	2	5	12	2	3	0	1	7	13
7.	1	1	2	5	3	12	0	4	2	1	6	13
8a.	1	1	2	2	6	12	0	2	1	3	7	13
8b.	0	0	0	1	11	12	0	0	0	1	12	13
8c.	0	1	1	1	9	12	0	1	1	2	9	13
8d.	0	0	0	1	11	12	0	0	0	2	11	13
9a.	6	2	2	1	1	12	2	9	2	0	0	13
9b.	2	7	2	0	1	12	1	7	3	1	1	13
9c.	3	5	2	1	1	12	2	7	1	2	1	13
9d.	5	2	0	5	0	12	5	7	0	1	0	13
9e.	3	4	1	4	0	12	8	4	0	1	0	13
9f.	3	2	2	3	2	12	1	1	3	4	4	13
9g.	1	2	2	3	4	12	0	1	7	1	4	13
10.	1	1	2	4	4	12	1	4	1	3	4	13
11.	2	5	2	1	2	12	3	5	1	2	2	13

V.I. = Very Important

Q.I. = Quite Important

N.S. = Not Sure

L.I. = Little Importance

N.I. = No Importance

Wrestling Situations

	Active Wrestlers						Non Active Wrestlers					
	V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.D.		V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.S.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
1a.	4	5	0	3	0	12	0	10	1	0	2	13
1b.	4	6	0	1	1	12	11	2	0	0	0	13
2a.	2	5	1	4	0	12	1	6	1	4	1	13
2b.	2	7	0	2	1	12	8	5	0	0	0	13
3a.	2	5	2	3	0	12	3	8	1	1	0	13
3b.	5	5	1	1	0	12	6	5	1	1	0	13
4.	0	1	6	3	2	12	1	1	4	4	3	13
5a.	4	7	1	0	0	12	7	5	1	0	0	13
5b.	7	5	0	0	0	12	9	4	0	0	0	13
6a.	4	6	1	4	0	12	4	8	0	1	0	13
6b.	5	4	1	2	0	12	5	4	2	2	0	13
7a.	3	7	1	1	0	12	2	10	0	0	1	13
7b.	0	3	4	5	0	12	4	7	1	1	0	13
8a.	2	5	1	4	0	12	2	7	0	2	2	13
8b.	3	3	1	5	0	12	3	9	0	1	0	13
9a.	0	5	1	3	3	12	1	5	2	1	4	13
9b.	1	6	1	2	2	12	1	3	3	3	3	13
10a.	2	7	3	0	0	12	2	3	1	6	1	13
10b.	3	6	2	1	0	12	3	7	1	1	1	13
11a.	2	7	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	6	2	13
11b.	1	1	2	5	3	12	0	2	2	4	4	13
11c.	1	9	0	2	0	12	2	4	2	2	3	13
11d.	1	4	2	4	1	12	2	2	2	2	5	13
12a.	2	4	0	5	1	12	2	1	1	6	2	13
12b.	0	1	1	6	4	12	0	2	2	5	3	13
12c.	0	1	2	8	1	12	3	3	1	5	1	13
12d.	1	0	1	7	3	12	1	3	2	4	3	13
13a.	0	2	4	4	2	12	1	2	2	4	4	13
13b.	1	8	2	1	0	12	3	5	1	3	1	13
13c.	0	4	3	2	3	12	1	4	2	2	4	13
13d.	3	8	1	0	0	12	3	3	4	2	1	13
13e.	0	1	3	4	4	12	2	0	4	1	6	13
13f.	0	3	3	3	3	12	3	4	3	0	3	13

V.S. = Very Satisfied

S. = Satisfied

N.S. = Not Sure

D. = Dissatisfied

V.D. = Very Dissatisfied

Wrestling Situations (continued)

	Active Wrestlers						Non Active Wrestlers					
	V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.D.		V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.S.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
14a.	1	6	0	3	2	12	1	4	0	4	3	12
14b.	0	2	1	7	2	12	4	3	1	3	2	13
14c.	0	1	0	4	2	7	0	0	3	3	4	10
15a.	2	4	1	4	1	12	3	7	1	0	1	12
15b.	2	6	0	3	1	12	2	6	0	3	1	12
15c.	1	8	1	2	0	12	2	6	0	2	2	12
15d.	7	2	1	1	0	11	7	4	1	0	0	12
15e.	2	0	1	4	4	11	1	4	0	4	3	12
15f.	2	1	1	6	1	11	2	4	2	1	3	12
16a.	3	7	2	0	0	12	3	8	0	0	1	12
16b.	3	3	3	3	0	12	1	5	2	2	2	12
16c.	3	2	3	4	0	12	0	3	3	5	1	12
16d.	6	5	1	0	0	12	6	3	3	0	0	12
16e.	6	5	0	0	0	11	7	5	1	0	0	13
16f.	0	3	3	1	4	11	3	4	2	1	3	13
16g.	0	0	2	5	4	11	3	5	1	2	2	13
16h.	6	5	0	0	0	11	4	7	2	0	0	13
17a.	2	8	1	1	0	12	3	8	1	1	0	13
17b.	2	8	1	1	0	12	5	5	2	1	0	13
21a.	1	2	3	1	5	12	0	1	2	4	6	13
21b.	1	1	4	5	1	12	0	0	2	6	5	13
21c.	1	3	1	5	2	12	0	2	1	3	7	13
21d.	1	4	3	3	1	16	0	1	5	2	5	13
21e.	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
21f.	2	3	1	3	2	11	1	2	1	8	1	13
21g.	1	3	3	2	2	11	1	1	3	6	2	13
21h.	2	3	0	3	3	11	1	4	3	3	2	13
21i.	2	6	2	1	0	11	1	6	3	0	3	13
21j.	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	2
22.	2	4	0	1	0	12	1	7	3	0	2	13

	Active Wrestlers			Non Active Wrestlers		
	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
18.	1	11	12	1	12	13
19a.	6	6	12	3	10	13
19b.	5	6	11	1	9	10
20.	7	5	12	2	11	13

Reasons for Discontinuation

	Active Wrestlers						Non Active Wrestlers					
	V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.		V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.	
	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
7a.	4	1	0	6	1	12	1	3	0	4	5	13
7b.	1	2	2	5	2	12	0	0	1	5	7	13
7c.	0	6	2	3	1	12	2	0	2	2	7	13
7d.	1	6	3	2	0	12	0	3	0	4	6	13
7e.	2	8	1	1	0	12	5	2	1	1	4	13
7f.	1	5	2	1	3	12	0	1	1	1	10	13
7g.	0	3	2	5	2	12	0	2	1	1	9	13
7h.	6	3	1	1	1	12	1	3	1	1	5	13
7i.	1	4	2	3	2	12	1	3	0	0	5	13
7j.	4	2	1	1	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	5

Continued Participation

	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
8a.	10	1	11	10	3	13
8b.	5	6	11	5	8	13
8c.	6	5	11	5	8	13

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTOR RAW SCORES

Summary of Contributor Inventory Raw Scores

Initial Involvement

	Active Contributor						Non Active Contributor					
	V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.		V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
1.	2	2	0	2	6	12	4	3	0	0	4	11
2.	3	1	1	1	5	12	3	0	0	0	8	11
3.	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	11	11
4.	0	4	1	3	4	12	2	1	0	0	8	11
5.	0	3	2	1	6	12	1	3	1	1	5	11
6.	1	4	3	0	4	12	4	2	1	0	4	11
7.	0	3	2	2	5	12	1	1	2	0	7	11
8.	5	3	0	2	2	12	2	5	0	0	4	11
9.	0	0	0	4	8	12	0	2	0	3	6	11
10.	2	2	3	2	3	12	4	3	2	1	1	11
11a.	7	5	0	0	0	12	8	3	0	0	0	11
11b.	0	2	1	5	4	12	2	3	4	2	0	11
11c.	1	3	2	4	2	12	2	1	3	3	2	11
11d.	5	6	0	1	0	12	7	4	0	0	0	11
11e.	1	0	0	6	5	12	1	1	3	1	5	11
11f.	3	5	1	1	2	12	5	5	0	0	1	11
11g.	12	0	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	0	0	11
11h.	6	3	0	2	1	12	4	2	2	2	1	11
12.	1	0	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	1	10	11

V.I. = Very Important

Q.I. = Quite Important

N.S. = Not Sure

L.I. = Little Importance

N.I. = No Importance

Wrestling Situations

	Active Contributors						Non Active Contributors					
	V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.D.		V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.S.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
1a.	1	3	1	5	2	12	2	4	0	2	3	11
1b.	2	9	0	1	0	12	2	4	1	3	1	11
2a.	0	3	2	4	3	12	2	3	0	3	3	11
2b.	1	8	1	2	0	12						
3a.	2	6	1	3	0	12	2	7	1	1	0	11
3b.	4	5	2	1	0	12	2	6	1	2	0	11
4.	0	3	5	2	2	12	1	1	2	3	4	11
5a.	3	8	0	1	0	12	3	8	0	0	0	11
5b.	3	9	0	0	0	12	2	6	1	2	0	11
6a.	1	6	0	5	0	12	1	4	1	4	1	11
6b.	2	7	2	1	0	12	1	5	3	1	1	11
7a.	3	8	1	0	0	12	2	6	1	0	1	10
7b.	4	6	2	0	0	12	1	6	1	2	0	10
8a.	2	5	2	3	0	12	2	6	0	3	1	12
8b.	4	4	2	2	0	12	2	7	0	3	0	12
9a.	2	5	3	2	0	12	2	5	4	0	0	11
9b.	3	5	3	1	0	12	2	4	5	0	0	11
10a.	3	4	1	3	1	12	1	7	1	2	0	11
10b.	3	4	1	3	1	12	1	6	1	3	0	11
11a.	1	4	2	2	3	12	1	4	2	1	3	11
11b.	2	3	2	2	3	12	1	4	2	1	3	11
12a.	1	1	1	5	4	12	0	1	2	4	4	11
12b.	1	2	3	3	3	12	0	0	3	5	3	11
13a.	3	2	2	3	2	12	4	5	1	0	1	11
13b.	5	4	1	2	0	12	4	2	2	2	1	11
13c.	3	2	2	4	1	12	4	4	1	2	0	11
13d.	6	1	2	2	1	12	4	4	2	1	0	11
13e.	0	2	2	1	7	12	0	3	2	1	5	11
13f.	0	3	3	2	4	12	0	1	3	3	4	11
14a.	1	5	1	3	2	12	0	1	1	6	3	11
14b.	1	0	1	3	7	12	0	0	1	4	6	11
15a.	1	4	1	5	1	12	1	4	2	4	0	11
15b.	3	4	1	3	1	12	0	2	6	3	0	11

V.S. = Very Satisfied

S. = Satisfied

N.S. = Not Sure

D. = Dissatisfied

V.D. = Very Dissatisfied

Wrestling Situations

	Active Contributors						Non Active Contributors					
	V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.D.		V.S.	S.	N.S.	D.	V.S.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
16a.	0	8	1	3	0	12	1	5	1	2	2	11
16b.	0	10	0	2	0	12	1	6	2	1	1	11
20a.	1	4	2	4	1	12	1	2	3	1	4	11
20b.	0	2	2	6	2	12	0	3	0	4	4	11
20c.	0	0	1	3	8	12	0	0	0	1	10	11
20d.	1	2	2	3	4	12	1	0	4	1	5	11
20e.	1	2	0	0	2	5	2	2				4
20f.	2	3	1	4	2	12	1	1	3	0	7	11
20g.	0	3	2	6	1	12	0	1	1	2	7	11
20h.	1	2	0	2	7	12	0	0	0	0	11	11
20i.	0	1	2	4	5	12	0	2	2	1	6	11
20j.	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	3
21.	1	2	4	4	1	12	0	4	6	1	0	11
22a.	2	5	3	2	0	12	0	6	2	2	1	11
22b.	2	2	4	2	2	12	0	3	0	6	2	11
22c.	1	5	3	3	0	12	1	2	3	3	2	11
22d.	0	1	4	6	1	12	0	3	2	4	2	11
22e.	1	5	5	1	0	12	3	3	4	1	0	11
22f.	6	0	1	2	9	12						

	Active Wrestlers			Non Active Wrestlers		
	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
17.	0	12	12	0	11	11
18a.	0	12	12	0	11	11
18b.	0	12	12	0	11	11
19.	8	4	12	6	5	11

Reasons for Discontinuation

	Active Wrestlers						Non Active Wrestlers					
	V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.		V.I.	Q.I.	N.S.	L.I.	N.I.	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	N	1	2	3	4	5	N
7a.	0	1	1	4	6	12	1	0	0	0	10	11
7b.	0	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	0	2	9	11
7c.	5	6	1	0	0	12	3	3	1	1	3	11
7d.	0	3	2	2	5	12	0	3	0	0	8	11
7e.	0	6	1	1	4	12	0	3	1	1	6	11
7f.	3	3	0	1	5	12	1	0	1	3	6	11
7g.	2	7	0	1	2	12	1	3	2	1	4	11
7h.	6	5	0	1	0	12	5	1	2	1	2	11
7i.	4	3	1	2	2	12	3	3	0	2	3	11
7j.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1